The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CREOLE.

Galveston Recaptured by the Rebels under Magruder.

The Attack Made by Land and Water.

The Harriet Lane Carried by Boarding.

Nearly All Her Officers and Men Killed.

THE FLAG-SHIP WESTFIELD BLOWN UP.

DEATH OF COMMODORE RENSHAW.

Admiral Farragut Preparing to Attack Port Hudson.

The United States mail steamship *Creole*, Geo. W. Couch, Commander, from New-Orleans Jan. 3, at 6:30 P. M.; Southwest Pass, Jan. 4, at 7:40 A. M., with mails, merchandise and passengers, consigned to Ludlam, Heinekin & Co., arrived here last evening.

She brings the important intelligence of the recapture of Galveston by the rebels. The particulars of the affair are given in the following statement by the Purser of the *Creole*:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 11.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

By the arrival of the United States gunboat *Clifton* at Southwest Pass, on the evening of Jan. 3, I learn that early on the morning of Jan 1, the rebels made an attack on the Federal forces at Galveston.

Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, shot-guns, &c.

The *Harriet Lane* was captured by boarding after about all of her officers, including Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee, and a crew of 130, all told, had been killed by musketry from the rebel steamer. My informant states that but one or two of the officers, and but twelve or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owasco* were engaged and escaped; the former losing no men, and but one wounded. The *Owasco* lost one killed and thirteen wounded. Two barks loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy.

The *Westfield*, (flag-ship,) Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels, *blew her up*. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion took place before a boat containing Commodore Renshaw, First Lieut. Zimmermann and the boat's crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship.

The crew of the *Westfield* arrived at New-Orleans in transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back. They did not arrive till the place had been evacuated. All the fleet are on their way to New-Orleans.

The rebel force was estimated at 5,000 under the command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under the command of Col. Burrill, of Massachusetts, probably did not exceed 300, the residue not having arrived or not having disembarked at the time of the fight.

Our loss was estimated at from 150 to 160 killed and 200 taken prisoners. The navy suffered the most. It is thought the rebel loss must have been much more, as our guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.

The rebels had several batteries on shore.

The Federal troops were on one of the long wharves, and it is said they repulsed two charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

These particulars were told me at Southwest Pass on the morning of the 4th by Executive Officer Summerton, of the U. S. ship *Pampero*, and are doubtless in the main correct. S. D. COOK, Jr.,
Purser of the U. S. M. steamship *Creole*, No. 115 Broadway.

The *Creole* was detained at New-Orleans, by order of Gen Banks, to bring important dispatches to Gen. Halleck.

During the night of the 3d, the *Creole* passed several gunboats in the river, bound up. On the morning of the 4th, at Southwest Pass, passed United States transport *Merrimac*, with troops, and United States gunboat *Kensington*, bound in. At 1 o'clock P. M., passed the ship *Ticonderoga*, of New-York, steering southeast.

The *Creole* experienced strong head winds most of the passage.

Died on the passage, Malcolm G. Kinman, of West Rochester, Vt., a private in the Second Vermont Battery.

On the morning of the 11th, off Absecom, signaled the steamship *Roanoke*. Signal not answered.

On the afternoon of the 2d Jacob Barker published an extra of his paper, containing reports from rebel papers of rebel victories at Memphis and Vicksburgh, and also the address delivered on the 26th ult., by Jefferson Davis to the Mississippi Legislature. All this sensation matter created a ferment, and the rebels, who crowded Royal and Canap streets all day and evening, were hilarious and saucy. On the morning of the 3d Gen. Banks sent a corporal's guard to Barker's office, and the *Advocate* was for the third time suspended. This step gives great satisfaction to the Union men.

Capt. Clark, Post-Commissary, had tendered his resignation, and would probably go North in the course of a month.

The three negro regiments (Native Guards) were to be put in Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Pike and other forts in the Department of the Gulf, to do garrison duty, and the white troops are to be put into the field.

Farragut was about to attack Port Hudson. He was probably waiting for Gen. Banks to make a land attack, in connection with him.

One of the stories current in New-Orleans was to the effect, that Jeff. Davis was preparing an expedition to retake the Crescent City.

ORDER RELATING TO PASSES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1863.

General Orders No. 1.—In obedience to instructions from the Government of the United States, the Commanding General gives notice that, from and after this date, no person, not in the civil, military or naval service of a foreign Government, will be permitted to depart from the City of New-Orleans, on board of any foreign ship of war, without the written permission of the commander of the military forces in New-Orleans; and that no foreign vessel of war will receive on board or carry from this city any such person, who shall not have received written permission to depart on board of such vessel from the commander of the military forces in this city.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Banks.
RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adj't.-Gen.

THE GALVESTON NEWS CONFIRMED.

News from Rebel Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

Richmond papers of the 10th inst., contain a telegram from Gen. Magruder, stating that five Rebel gunboats had captured the United States Steamer *Harriet Lane* off Galveston.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th has the following:

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

A special dispatch from Jackson to-day says the New Orleans *Delta* of the 6th, received at Ponchatoula, contains the following:

About 2 o'clock on New-Year's morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, and ran alongside the *Harriet Lane*, one on each side. The Texan sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her, and after a desperate struggle captured the vessel. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton bales, after the manner of the boats in New-Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet.

The *Westfield*, under Commander Renshaw, determined not to be taken, and after a consultation by the officers and men, in which they all agreed, they blew her up, with all on board, including her commander. Only eight escaped.

The balance of the National fleet and one transport escaped. Two canal-boats at the wharf, with two companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers were captured. A National vessel was placed to reconnoitre the harbor, to watch the *Harriet Lane*, and prevent the Confederates from sending her to sea.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Gen. Magruder, in his official despatch concerning the capture of the *Harriet Lane*, says: 'I have taken 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The *Harriet Lane* is but little injured.'"

LETTER FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

The gunboat *Clifton* has gone to Sabine Pass to assist a vessel aground there.

Commodore Renshaw has been put under arrest by the Secretary of War for allowing Col. Cook and his troops to escape from Galveston, and not preventing the citizens from leaving the town after its capture. The steamer *Harriet Lane* is now the flagship. All the wharf rats who have taken the oath of allegiance are ordered to Pelican Spit. A large bark came from the West on Friday afternoon, and sailed next morning for New-Orleans. The large steamer *Rhode Island* brought the mail and two months' supply of provisions, also some artillery for Pelican Spit. The commander of the fleet has ordered under arrest the officer by whose orders the city was fired upon on the 2d inst. The Federals tell the wharf rats that eight steamers and a number of transports are expected daily with troops, and that they will clean out the State of rebellion.

A flag of truce, borne by Maj. Watkins, of Magruder's Staff, Von Harten and Kellsburger, had communication with the fleet to-day at 9 o'clock.

The *Harriet Lane* raised a large truce flag from her mizzen-mast. Our officers proceeded to the central wharf, and waved and planted their flag on the wharf. A boat then put out from the *Harriet Lane* with a flag of truce flying from her bow, and proceeded to the wharf. Our Major assisted the Federal officers upon the wharf.

Capt. Hamilton Lee and ——, of the Federal ship were the officers representing the United States. When they had all got out of the boats, they shook hands heartily, and few words passed. Our officers desired to see the commander of the fleet, and they descended into the launch and pulled for the flagship. As they passed the steamer *Owasco*, the sailors on her decks saluted them.

I felt proud to notice the gallant bearing of our officers, and our army was well represented by these gallant men.

No danger need be apprehended of a battle for a number of days. The Federals fear the Texians, and I have not seen one of them on shore for three weeks.

AFFAIRS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Return of Paroled Prisoners—Another Picket Captured—Stuart's Late Raid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHANTILLY, Friday, Jan. 8, 1863.

Thirteen men of Gen. Wyndham's Cavalry, who were captured by White's guerillas, on Monday night last, while on picket duty, returned to their camp to-day, having been paroled at Middleburgh. Six of these men were taken at Cub Run, and seven at Frying Pan. The latter party when attacked by a superior force, took refuge in an unoccupied house, where they kept their assailants at bay for some twenty minutes, and only surrendered when the rebels set the house on fire, Indian fashion, by setting fire to a wagon load of straw and backing it up against the building. The prisoners were taken to Aldie and Middleburgh, where they were paroled. They express entire satisfaction at their treatment, having received every possible attention, and were even permitted to bring back all their clothing, their captors alleging that all they wanted was horses.

From the inhabitants, these paroled prisoners learned that when Stuart, after his late raid upon Dumfries and Fairfax, arrived at Aldie, his men and horses were completely exhausted, neither having had but little to eat for four days. A portion of the command halted here, and the balance proceeded to Middleburgh. In both places the inhabitants turned out *en masse* and contributed all in their power to the relief of the half-famished horses and men. Had the cavalry force kept within the fortifications about Washington, where they are of no earthly use whatever, been to the front, Stuart's whole command would have been captured. Gen. Wyndham pursued Stuart with all his available force, and came close upon him at one time; but his men and animals were so jaded that he could not obtain a suitable advantage so as to attack a superior force, and he was forced to the humiliating spectacle of seeing the enemy slip from his grasp, without any fault of his own. Gen. Wyndham is one of the most efficient, as he is one of the most experienced, cavalry officers in the service; and were it proper to state at this time the number of cavalry placed at his disposal to protect the front and guard the outposts for 15 or 20 miles, the surprise would be that he has been able to discharge the duty imposed upon him so efficiently, and not that he did not cut off Stuart. It is sufficient to say, and it is not improper to say, that the line he has to guard is so extended that *one-half of his whole command is on duty all the time.* And this state of affairs is permitted when there are thousands of unemployed cavalry in the vicinity of Washington—a number sufficient, in point of fact, if placed under Gen. Wyndham, to enable him to capture all rebel forces that may attempt to enter his lines.

A picket of six men, from the First Vermont Cavalry, was captured a few nights ago at Hemdan's Station, on the Loudon Railroad. This would never have occurred but for the fact that the men at the front are so constantly on duty that they cannot obtain sufficient sleep.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Curlew and the Atlantic.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BANKS TRANSPORTS.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Admiralty Court Again in Session.

The U. S. steam transport *Curlew*, H. N. Parish, master, from New-Orleans 27th December, arrived yesterday morning—having touched at Key West on the way, and sailed thence on the 3d inst.

The steamship *North Star*, Le Fevre, was in New-Orleans—supposed destination, Ship Island. When coming down the Mississippi, was in company with steam transport *Prometheus*, outward bound, with troops on board.

Passed at anchor, off Pass à l'Outre bar, U. S. transport *Quinnebaug* bound in.

In Key West the 3d inst., the U. S. steam transports *Georges Creek*, *Mott* and *James M. Green*, Merrihon, were coaling for New-York.

The United States steam transport *Shetucket* arrived in Key West night of 2d inst., outward bound.

The barkentine *Andrew Manderson*, of Philadelphia, and brig *New Era*, of Providence, were in port.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, frigate *St. Lawrence*, steam gunboats *Huntsville* and *Santiago de Cuba*, were also in port.

The steam gunboat *Sagamore* steamed out from Key West harbor on the 2d inst., on a cruise.

Jan. 6, in lat. 33° 30', lon. 76° 20', the *Curlew* experienced strong gales from southwest to northwest for twenty-four hours, accompanied with very heavy sea.

The transport *Atlantic*, Capt. John Eldridge, arrived yesterday morning from Key West, bringing dates to the 6th inst.

The steam-transport *Thorn* was to leave for New-York on the 6th inst.

The *Atlantic* brings as passengers Capt. C. M. Sandford and officers of the steam-transport *M. Sandford*, recently lost on Florida Keys.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

KEY WEST, Fla, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.

The movements of the fleet of vessels transporting or cooperating with the Banks' Expedition, have been the subject of main interest with us for the last two weeks. In common with the whole country, we have been led to expect important results to follow so great an outlay of money and material as has been lavished on this expedition, and we await patiently further developments.

A report reached here on the third, by the steamer *Baltic*, that the entire Cabinet of President Lincoln had resigned, and that the immediate cause has some connection with this expedition. Without any other particulars connected with this change we have noted its effect upon the minds of different individuals, as representing the different sentiments that now agitate the country. Secessionists are buoyant and hopeful in the probable anticipation that the loyal States are so divided that the further prosecution of the war must cease. Loyal men who cheered the success of Sumner and Wood in New-York, are dominant in the belief that the President will be influenced to retract his Proclamation of Emancipation, and that a new Cabinet will be formed who will deal so gently and carefully with the pet lamb of Slavery that it shall be saved from further harm. They appear to have already forgotten that the rebellion was commenced in its interest and is supported by its power.

Our harbor is constantly occupied with a large number of steamers belonging to the Banks Expedition, that stop here for coals both going and returning, and quite a number of them have been compelled to repair here. We judge, from the appearance of some of those old propellers, that the Government is straightened for transports for such large bodies of men. Some of these old vessels would have come to a full stop here, but for the aid of our new Naval Machine-shop, which is giving constant proof of its great usefulness and necessity.

The Naval Coal Depot, which has been so long under construction, and a short time since was placed under the management of Mr. Murphy, as Master Mechanic, (who drove on the work with great energy until the yellow fever caused him to break off during its prevalence,) is now again progressing, with a new set of mechanics and laborers.

Since my last letter, several prize vessels have been captured and brought in here, viz.: schooner *Mont Blanc*, by the steamer *Octorara*, on Bahama Banks; cargo, salt and sundries. This vessel was previously a prize, and was sold from here, about six weeks since. British brig *Comet*, by steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, off Hole-in-the-Wall; cargo, salt and coffee; cleared for Baltimore from Havana. Schooner *Caramita* and sloop *Flying Fish*, assorted cargo, captured by the steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. Potter. These were both taken near Tortugas, the first and second days of the cruise; the former having been a prize before, and sold here. They are the first prizes the *Magnolia* has made for four months, and unfortunately Capt. Potter is on leave of absence, to improve his health. Schooner *Kate*, captured by the bark *Rosbuck*, off St. Mark's, Florida, assorted cargo, from Havana, bound for Matamoras. This vessel was sold from here, about two months since, having formerly been a wrecker.

The Admiralty Court is now in session, Judge Marvin having returned a few days since, and judging from the large number of Prize cases on the docket, there will, probably, be a large amount of property sold by the Marshal during the coming weeks.

The stores, materials and machinery of the steamer *Monsmon Sandford* were sold on the 2d and 3d for the aggregate sum of $12,000. The hull on the reef sold for $620.

The brig *Open Sea*, Capt. Rogers, arrived here on the 4th, from Turtle Harbor, Fla., with coal for the West India Squadron. This brig has been laying there the last forty days on demurrage, and was very wisely ordered here by Capt. Cavendy, of the bark *Gemsbock*. Why will the department continue to order these vessels with coal to that open roadstead, where in rough weather they are unable to transfer the coal, and must wait or come down here for a supply. It would be better to send the coal here, where it can be landed or supplied in all weather, and vessels dispatched without enormous demurrage.

Our new Commander, Col. F. H. Goode, and garrison force of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, have quietly settled down into their places, and everything moves on in the accustomed grooves. There is no jarring, no want of harmony in any quarter, except among those who were so unfortunate as to have a life-interest in the bone and muscle of some of their fellow-men, and to prize that *institution* as something of more consequence than the oneness of the country. They have tried many expedients to secure the aid of the Provost-Marshal's Guard to hunt up and return their fugitives, or to be allowed to do this themselves—all with no further success than the discharge of all negroes from Government employment, and full permission to hire or persuade them to take their places. Many loyal men here suffer no obliquity of vision in this matter, but frankly give their countenance and coöperation to the policy of the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion, even though the cause may be crippled with it.

The following war vessels are now in the harbor of Key West, viz.: United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Schenck, flagship of Admiral Bailey; U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*; harbor defence and ordnance ships, U. S. steamer *Santiago*, awaiting orders; U. S. steamer *Huntsville*, awaiting orders; U. S. steamer *Magnolia*, boilers defective; U. S. steamer *Penguin*, just arrived from the blockade of Charlotte Harbor; U. S. schooner *Wanderer*, on the ways repairing.

The weather is now of the most inviting kind for all sufferers in colder latitudes. The days are clear, dry and balmy; the nights of just that temperature that gives to sleep its highest enjoyment. Business is brisk, and our wharves are continually crowded to an extent showing the necessity for greater facilities of that kind. But unfortunately the entire deep water front of the city is in the hands of a set of monopolists, who manage it entirely for their own interest, and not for that of the public. The thermometer ranges from 70 to 80 degrees. Flowers and vegetation in all their accustomed profusion and vigor. F.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Bragg and His Army at Tullahoma.

An Extensive Rebel Programme for Gen. Foster.

Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro to be Attacked. Simultaneously.

A National Force 80,000 Strong on the Coast of North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The flag-of-truce steamboat *New-York* arrived to-day from City Point, in charge of Maj. L. C. Turner. She brings down 500 Union prisoners, and 98 women and children.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th has the following:

TULLAHOMA—BRAGG'S POSITION.—Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Tullahoma, in Coffee County, Tenn., situated on Rock Creek, 71 miles from Nashville and 23 from Murfreesboro, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where it intersects the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, as the base of operations and position of defence. We understand that that place offers great advantages.

A special dispatch to the Charleston papers says Gen. Bragg addressed the citizens of Detard and Winchester, Tenn., on Monday, assuring them that he would not leave them to the enemy, but would make a stand between Alliance and Tullahoma. *He had fallen back to give his men repose after a battle which had exhausted their enemy.*

The Yankees have advanced six miles from Murfreesboro.

MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The following is from Kingston, N. C., of to-day's date:

"The enemy are making unusual preparations for an advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead City and Newbern are 50,000 strong, under command of Gen. Foster. *They will probably attack Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsborough simultaneously.* It is reported that they are now cooking their marching rations."

ADDITIONAL FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th, contains the following:

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Jan. 9.

The *State Journal* has reliable information from Newbern, that the enemy, not less than 80,000 strong, are on the coast, and that a most formidable fleet is at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

ADDITIONAL FROM BRAGG'S REBEL ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Jan. 11.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, contains the following rebel dispatches:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Jan. 9.

It is now ascertained that the enemy returned from his position on Saturday night and Sunday morning several miles beyond Stewart's Creek. His cavalry returned after hearing of the withdrawal of our forces. Gen. Morgan has returned safe, after destroying the Nashville Railroad within four miles of Louisville. He also destroyed the Lexington and Covington Railroad, and paroled a large number of prisoners."

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Advertiser and Register has the following private dispatch:

"Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, and our troops utterly exhausted by the cold and rain, and four days' incessant fighting, with heavy loss in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back to Duck River. The enemy showed he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky. By a brilliant night march, covered by the admirable cavalry of Wheeler and Wharton, the whole number, with its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating on its new lines, and ready for the enemy whenever he shall advance. Since this army crossed the Tennessee River, we have captured 9,500 prisoners, small arms, and lots of wagons."

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The enemy has advanced his lines seven miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities, stealing private property, robbing peaceable citizens, and running off negroes.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest at Franklin.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The rebel Gen. Forrest's advance was at Franklin last night, and his pickets extend three miles this side of that place. He is engaged in collecting horses, provisions and conscripts.

Four boats with army stores arrived to-day.

The river is stationary.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Repulse of Gen. Sherman Complete.

Return of our Forces to Their Transports under Direction of Gen. McClernand.

The Fighting and Losses Much Exaggerated.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 11.

An arrival to-night from the mouth of the Yazoo brings authentic accounts from Vicksburgh. Gen. Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force, under the direction of Gen. McClernand, re-embarked Saturday on transports, closely pressed by the rebel advance, which, coming in range of the gunboats, were driven back with severe loss. At the last accounts the entire fleet of transports with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon.

There is nothing definite from Banks or Farragut, though rumors of their advance are in circulation. The engagement was less general than heretofore reported. The principal fighting was done by the centre, under command of Gens. Smith and Blair. The conduct of the latter is highly spoken of. Our loss, as near as could be ascertained, was 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.

Capt. Gwynn, of the gunboat *Benton*, died of wounds received in the recent attack at Haines' Bluff.

The steamer *Mussulman* was burned by guerrillas at Bradley's Landing, ten miles above Memphis, on the 6th.

Capt. Moore, with about 100 men, attacked a camp of 300 rebels at Huntoon's Mills, 35 miles east of Fort Pillow, on the morning of the 8th. The rebels were completely surprised. Sixteen rebels were killed, and forty-six taken prisoners. Fifty horses and a lot of small arms were captured. Two Nationals were wounded. The expedition was absent from Fort Ely about twenty-seven hours.

REBEL BARBARITY.

Outrageous Treatment of Our Wounded and Sick Men at Holly Springs.

Statement of the Medical Director of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

The following has been forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army here:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 30, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I remained behind the advance of the army for the purpose of establishing a large General Hospital at Holly Springs. I took a building that had been built for an Armory by the Confederates, consisting of six large rooms, each 250 feet long and numerous outhouses, and after three weeks of incessant labor, in which I was greatly assisted by Surgeon Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, I had everything prepared for 2,000.

The acting Medical Purveyor of the Southern portion of the Department had been ordered to bring all his supplies to this hospital, which he did, and on the morning of the 20th of December one of the most completely finished and extensive hospitals in the army was ready to receive its sick.

On that morning the town of Holly Springs was taken by the Confederate forces under Gen. Van Dorn.

As soon as I discovered the enemy were in possession of the place, I repaired to the headquarters of the rebel General near the town, and made a formal request that the Armory Hospital should not be burnt, entering my solemn protest on the subject, as the Confederates had already set fire to the railroad depot and a commissary store-house, and had declared their intentions to destroy all houses occupied by our troops.

I received the assurance by Gen. Van Dorn's Adjutant that the Armory Hospital should not be burnt, but that it would be protected by a guard. Satisfied with this, I returned to my quarters, but had not been there an hour when I was informed that the building was in flames; and thus this fine structure, with two thousand bunks, an immense lot of drugs and surgical apparatus, thousands of blankets, sheets and bedsacks, was soon in ashes.

This proceeding, in violation of an express promise, and of all rules of civilized warfare, is an evidence of the barbarity and want of principle in the Confederate officers. But this was not all. An attempt was made to destroy the General Hospital, located on the main square, and which at the time contained over 500 sick.

A quantity of ordnance stores had been deposited in a building on the next block to the hospital, and by the order of Gen. Van Dorn, as stated by the officer who had charge of the matter, the barrels of powder and boxes containing shell and cartridges, were taken out and piled up nearly in front of the hospital and set fire to.

Two medical officers protested against this wanton act, but their requests were treated with contempt, and before there was time to remove the sick the walls and windows of the hospital were riddled with flying balls and shell, and finally a terrific explosion took place which shook the entire building, destroying almost every window and door in the establishment, wounding about twenty men, and creating a scene of the wildest confusion.

A large number of buildings on the public square took fire from the explosion, and it was only by the utmost efforts that the hospital was preserved as a shelter for the men in the night air.

Together with the medical officers who assisted me in caring for the sick and wounded on that trying day, I thought that the rebels had now done us all the harm in their power, but to injury insult was to be added in a manner I hope never to witness again. A rebel cavalry officer named Brewster, who stated he had been detailed by Gen. Van Dorn to "march off every sick man that had not been paroled," collected together, pistol in hand, about 150 sick soldiers, forced them to rise from their beds and fall in line, threatening to shoot the medical officer who expostulated with him, and actually made the poor fellows, suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia and diarrhœa, start with him on the road. The men fell down in the street and had to rise again for fear of being shot, when they were so weak that the slightest motion was agony. On being importuned if there was anything in the name of humanity that could be done to stop his brutal proceedings, he finally consented to let them alone on receiving a paper, signed by all the Surgeons present, stating that the men were too sick to walk, and their removal was an impossibility.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Dr. E. M. Powers, of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, after the capture of Holly Springs. The efforts of this able and accomplished officer for the care of the sick were untiring, and from morning till night he was engaged in doing everything in his power to preserve hospital property, and make the helpless beings, who were driven from their beds and shelter, as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Dr. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, also rendered great assistance, by his well-directed and efficient endeavors.

[Signed] H. R. WIRTZ, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Medical Director Thirteenth Army Corps.
Lieut.-Col. Jno. A. Rowlins, A. A. General, Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Sympathy of the Workingmen of Manchester with the North.

A Congratulatory Address to President Lincoln.

His EMANCIPATION POLICY APPROVED.

Increase of £2,392,000 in the British Revenue.

Additional French Troops Wanted in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Jan. 1, *via* Londonderry 2d, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, (Saturday,) *en route* for Portland, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry Dec. 30.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 31.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Jan. 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting of the workingmen of Manchester was held at "Free-Trade" Hall, on the 31st December, for the purpose of passing resolutions in support of the National cause, and agreeing on an address to President Lincoln. The Mayor presided, explaining that he did not do so as Mayor, but simply a "Belle Haywood amongst Quakers." Mr. Barkly, member of Parliament, and the negro Jackson, Jeff. Davis' escaped coachman, were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, warmly approving the demonstration as a just rebuke to the mean feeling of the great portion of the people, and as a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears in the interests of humanity are bound up in the prospect of the working classes. Resolutions were then passed expressing sympathy with the attempt of President Lincoln and his colleagues to coerce the South, and high satisfaction at the Proclamation of Emancipation and other measures tending at once to give freedom to the slave and restore peace to the American nation. The address to Mr. Lincoln congratulates him on his humane and righteous policy of emancipation, and beseeches him, while yet his enthusiasm is aflame and the tide of events runs high, to finish the work effectually. The Mayor was requested and undertook simply in his individual character to transmit the resolutions and address to President Lincoln with the hearty salutation of the meeting, and with the expression of its earnest wish that England and America may ever remain knit together in the most intimate and fraternal bonds.

The revenue accounts to the end of the year show an increase in total receipts of two millions three hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds sterling. The increase during the last three months was over a million and a quarter. The total revenue for the year was nearly seventy-one millions sterling. The *Times* remarks on these figures that the cotton distress, as a cause of injury to the vital prosperity of England, is as nothing. The Confederates and Americans will see that *cotton is not King*, and that it would be far better worth England's while even *to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions till they were absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her national policy.* The Federal North will find in these figures the secret of the calm and silent content with which England pursues her steady course.

The annual stock-taking of cotton in Liverpool developed an excess of 100,000 bales over the estimated quantity. This attracted much attention, and depressed prices nominally to the extent of half a penny, but as the market was closed on the 1st, the effect was not finally tested.

FRANCE.

A Paris correspondent says, additional reinforcements, amounting to ten thousand men, are declared to be indispensable to success in Mexico. The French will assuredly enter the capital, sooner or later, but not without a sacrifice greater than will ever be made known.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The Bourse closes dull and lower; Rentes, 69f. 90c.

GREECE.

A great popular demonstration occurred at Athens on the 30th, the crowds shouting for Prince Alfred, and asking for the English special envoy, who refused the throne on the part of Alfred, at the same time promising the Greeks the sympathy and good will of England.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 1.

Cotton—The sales of the three days, (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,) foot up 54,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators. The market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@1d., but closed with a downward tendency, at nominal prices, owing to the stock largely exceeding the estimates. Buyers offered to purchase at a reduction of ⅛d.@1d., but the offers were generally declined.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is quiet, but prices are still advancing.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet but steady; White Western and Southern, 10s.@12s. Corn steady; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

Provisions very dull. The above authorities report: Beef, no sales. Pork nominal. Bacon still declining. Lard inactive. Tallow dull.

Produce—The produce market has been inactive, owing to the holidays.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Produce, no sales, owing to the holidays. Tallow dull at 44s. Linseed Oil steady at 40s.

Illinois Central Shares 42@41 discount; Erie 42⅛@43⅛.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.

Cotton—The sales to-day we reported at 5,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d.@⅜d. for all qualities. Of the sales 2,000 are to speculators.

The Corn Exchange is closed, on account of holiday. All other business is merely of a holiday character.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—31st.

The Funds are firmer and tend upward. Money in active demand, both at the discount and open market. Rates were unchanged.

Satterthwaite's Circular reports a moderate business in American Securities at steady prices; there was an active inquiry for Virginia Sixes, which touched 47.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—2d.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅛ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £86,000.

American Stocks.—The latest sales are Erie 42; Illinois Central, 42@41 dis.

Political news is unimportant.

THE END—WHEN AND WHY?

Reply to "When?"—Why the War is Prolonged—The Failure of the Military Mind—Defect of Democratic Institutions—Their Strength, their Success—Parallel with the War of 1812-15.

THE BEECHES, Dec., 1862.

A note to me, through the TIMES Office, incloses a paragraph from one of my letters, written nearly a year since, (as I suppose, not having the date,) in which I said that "pacification" would be easy, in a certain manner. My correspondent simply appends to this paragraph the word "*When?*" I greatly admire his brevity, and comprehend the full scope of his interrogatory. It is a question full of meaning, and I shall endeavor to reply fairly and fully.

In the first place, let me remind my friend, that the Jewish Prophets were none the less accurate in their statement of the event and its circumstances, because they never said "when." The future passed before them in a succession of pictures, whose succession was real and inevitable, but of the period of time necessary to that succession they had no knowledge. This could not have been otherwise. For the time could be made shorter or longer by the conduct of the Jewish people and their rulers. God had made them free to shorten or prolong, by their own conduct, the advent of the Messiah. We may see very clearly the results of human conduct, but we cannot see the time required to accomplish those results. Fortunately for my accuracy, I neither made the statement with time, nor without conditions.

I pretend to no prophetic art, yet I think the conclusion from my premises will be certain. The *conditions* were the important elements of the statement, and I adhere to them now, in the words in which they were written. The *pacification* of the South would be easy: 1. When the principal points of the South were held by *military occupation*; 2. When the property of *open rebels* was confiscated; 3. When *rebels* were disfranchised. When these things were done, the State Government would be reorganized by *loyal citizens*. Now, my correspondent will remember that when I wrote these things the Government and people had not acknowledged any one of them. People said the war is *not* a war of conquest. Congress had *not* passed the Confiscation Act. The President had *not* issued his Proclamation; and lastly, members of Congress are elected at New-Orleans and elsewhere, without disfranchising rebels, so far as I see. If my friend will examine my earlier letters, he will find that I looked upon the war as a war of destruction—destruction to Slavery and to the power of the South ever to get up another rebellion. If we do not *that* we do nothing, and every drop of blood has been shed in vain.

But, the end is coming more rapidly than the query implies. I am writing at the close of 1862. Go back one year and look at our positions. Then, one-third of Kentucky, all of Tennessee, nearly all of Virginia, and a large part of Missouri were in possession of the rebels, who held Norfolk, New-Orleans, Beaufort, Newbern, Pensacola, Galveston and many other places now in our possession. No one can deny that we have made immense progress in military occupation. But our real progress is far greater than is represented by this possession. The rebels are straitened almost to death for the want of the necessaries of life. Our navy, which was small, begins to compare well with that of England. Our Western rivers will soon be full of iron gunboats, which will sweep rebels and Slavery from every mile of the six thousand miles of Western navigation. If that be done, the Southern Confederacy will be practically reduced to four States. It will be cut off from the entire Southwest, and as well of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. That will be an attack on Richmond, more effectual than any other. Another thing: a year since we were on the eve of a war with England about the *Trent* affair. Now we are in far less danger of intervention than we were then. In fact, intervention practically has always been a mere bugaboo. No man can find a reason why a statesman in Europe should make a war with the United States, which must inevitably destroy European commerce, and probably introduce revolutions, of which no man can see the end. It would be the last act of political insanity.

And now I return to "*when?*" No prophet can foretell time. The war has continued longer than I thought, or do think necessary, if we had the statesmanship and military mind which I assumed to exist. Why? There are several reasons *why*. In the first place, the military mind of the country—either in the Union or rebel armies—is by no means as great and efficient as we supposed. There have been several popular delusions on this subject. Everybody took it for granted that West Point could furnish all the military mind. But there is one thing West Point cannot furnish—that is, military genius. There is another thing it cannot furnish. It cannot furnish that wide, comprehensive mind which grasps the elements and resources of the country. It is said that when Gen. LEE was at Frederick he was hunting and inquiring for a map of Maryland! Now, LEE is a Virginian, and before he entered Maryland he should have known every road, creek and hill in the State. Take another example. I am told that Gen. McCLELLAN did not want another regiment of cavalry! Why, such a man knows nothing of his country and its elements. Cavalry is the very thing we need most. Who surprised and captured a brigade of our men at Huntsville? A column of five thousand cavalry, who rushed by all the pickets and then dismounted. The only counterpart to these things, in that region, is KENNETT'S Cavalry—which, the rebels say, is the only cavalry they have seen in our army. KENNETT is a soldier and a gentleman, whom I commend to the notice of the country.

Another of our military mistakes is to imagine that every man who served in Mexico is fit to be a General! There is no sort of analogy between service in the Mexican war and service in this rebellion. There is not a man among those Mexican officers who will fight as HERRON and BLUNT did the other day in Arkansas. By the way, that battle of Prairie Grove will do to put in history. Those Iowa and Wisconsin regiments which charged HINDMAN'S batteries should have a wreath of glory. There is a military mind somewhere in the country, and if we fight long enough it will be brought out.

There is another mistake. We all think that because democratic institutions work admirably for the common welfare of the people, therefore they are best for everything. Perhaps in the end they may be. But in war they are found to have some very serious defects. In the conduct of war an aristocracy is stronger in the beginning than a democracy. The reason is very obvious. An aristocracy lays all its plans and collects all its means with promptness, prudence and secrecy. In a democracy it is just the contrary. The people take a good while to get any other ideas than those of trade. A great many people must be moved before a decision is made, and when it is made, the movements of preparation are slow. Everybody must be consulted. Everybody must criticise the President. Everybody must know more than the General. Everybody must denounce the Cabinet, and everybody is perfectly sure that if his plan had been carried out, nothing ever would have happened, and most probably nothing good ever would. Nobody makes allowance for the accidents of war, which are numerous and great, and nobody but some pious woman in her closet, seems to think that God, in His Providence, has something to do with these affairs. Thus, while we are shouting hallelujahs to democracy, this same democracy is making an unmistakable fool of itself.

But there is another side to the picture. Wherever a democracy has continued at war for more than a short time, it has always been triumphant. It is vigorous in action, quick to perceive, and learns discipline (the want of which is one of our grand defects) by experience, and it is willing to give full scope to genius, when it is found. Democracy is willing to impose restraints upon itself, when they are found necessary; in illustration, both of the defect and the excellence I mention, take for the first the late *faux pas* about the Cabinet. Hear newspaper correspondents throwing the blood of the army on the Cabinet; calling Fredericksburgh a mighty crisis of the war: looking to European intervention, and making themselves ridiculous generally. And this to be followed by the resignation of the Cabinet. All this is moonshine; but, unfortunately, many sensible people treat it as if it really was sense and patriotism. Fredericksburgh is quite an unimportant event in the war, except the loss of life. It has no significance whatever, except as a repulse at one point. It is not of half the importance of the rebels' last defeat at Corinth. So of the Cabinet. If you dismiss the Cabinet, *who* have you to put in their places? Who will be an abler Secretary of the Treasury than MR. CHASE? Who will be a better Attorney-General than MR. BATES? It is true enough that there are two, if not three men in the Cabinet, who, I think, the country might get along without. But the first question is, have we fitter men to put in their places? Now, on the other side, the excellence of democratic institutions is well illustrated by the immense efforts put forth by the people. The million of volunteers, the restraints put upon themselves by the people, and the sacrifices they cheerfully make—all this is admirable and wonderful.

And, now, we want but one thing more. Be *patient*, and the end will soon come. All events are conspiring to give full effect to the immense preparations we have made. It will soon be known what God intends to bring out of this vast array of elements. Our Revolutionary war was seven years; our war with England three years; our war with Mexico two years. Our war now has only been a year and a half; and, *mark*, we are now *just bringing out our strength*. We are just beginning to understand war. There is a parallel between this and the war of 1812–'15, which is quite instructive. MR. MADISON was as amiable as MR. LINCOLN, and could not look upon blood with composure. In fact, he was opposed to the war, and compelled to accept it as the work of his party. At the very first election subsequently, the Federalists carried several States, one of which was New-York, and MADISON narrowly escaped being defeated. The war came on, with only one in the Cabinet who had any taste for it—JAMES MONROE. The Secretary of War was Dr. EUSTIS, a revolutionary doctor. The Secretary of the Navy was PAUL HAMILTON, who knew nothing about it; and PINCKNEY, the Attorney-General, was opposed to the war. HULL disgracefully surrendered, and EUSTIS was put out, for JOHN ARMSTRONG, author of the "Newbury Letters;" and in 1814 Washington surrendered, and the capital was burned. ARMSTRONG resigned, and MONROE succeeded him. Russia proposed a mediation. It was two years after the declaration before the war was prosecuted with vigor. Then JACOB BROWN, and ANDREW JACKSON, and young SCOTT, with his double regiment, appeared upon the field. Chippewa, Niagara and New-Orleans followed, and the war closed in glory. The navy signalized itself against the bulwarks of old England, and if it gets a chance will do it again. Such is democracy in war; weak in the beginning, strong in the end. Be patient, then, and every cloud, which lowers upon our house, will disappear before the coming sun, unless God has decreed our downfall.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Ravages of the Cholera—Murder of Mr. Richardson.

[Extracts from a Private Letter.]

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862.

The cholera has been making great ravages throughout the country. In Yedo it is estimated that between it and the measles at least 100,000 people have died this season, and some place the deaths at twice that number. The amount seems incredible, but from the uniform testimony of the Japanese, it is generally believed. Our town (Yokohama) has also suffered severely, but the mortality has been chiefly confined to the natives, only one or two foreigners (seafaring men) having died, although quite a number have been sick. The British Consul, Capt. VYSE, had a violent attack.

Since my arrival here there has been the greatest excitement, produced by the murder of an English gentleman, and the wounding of two others, while they were taking a ride one Sunday afternoon, with a lady visitor from Shanghai, on the Tokaido, a great road through the country. The gentleman who was killed was also on a visit from China, and about returning home. They met on the road a train of the great Prince of Statsuna, and drew up to the side of the road to let it pass. After the head of the train had passed, they heard an order given by the Chief, one of the principal retainers of the Prince, but not comprehending what it meant, paid no attention to it. Soon after one of the party in the train approached them and made motions for them to turn back, which they had no sooner done than they were attacked by some of the crowd with their two-handed swords, which they wield with powerful effect. The lady dodged the blow aimed at her, which, however, came near enough to cut the rim of her hat and part of her hair, and with the gentlemen dashed through the crowd for dear life. Mr. RICHARDSON, one of the gentlemen, soon fell from his horse in a dying condition, and, as it afterward appeared, succeeded in dragging himself to a grassy spot on the roadside. The two gentlemen rode to the American Consular residence, but the lady's horse was unmanageable, and brought her over to Yokohama on the other side of the bay from Kanagawa, some three miles further. The news soon spread, and the foreign residents were up in arms immediately, and on their way to where the murder was committed. The train had passed by the time we reached Kanagawa, or a collision would have been inevitable.

The body of Mr. R. was found lying where he was killed, and it presented a frightful appearance, as he had received, in all, ten ghastly wounds, several of them mortal. It appeared that the ruffians had attacked him a second time, and mutilated him in the most dreadful manner.

As a matter of course, the whole thing will be brought before the different Governments represented here, and it depends upon them what steps will be taken to enforce treaty-rights and insure security of life from the murderous attacks of feudal princes opposed to foreigners.

The affair and its probable consequences have caused some commotion among the rulers of the country, and rumors of various changes in the Government have been plentiful ever since. Everything here is managed so secretly among themselves that it is almost impossible to get at the truth; but sufficient has become known, within a few days, to warrant the belief that radical changes have taken place; but whether they are favorable or unfavorable to foreigners is uncertain.

The possibility of assassination at any time when you go abroad from the settlement makes life here rather spicy, and your loaded pistol is your bosom friend. The country people, merchants and laborers, are harmless enough, and do nothing worse than cheat, steal, or beg if they can; and neither do we fear the two-sworded officers of the Government, or yac-o-nins, as they are called; but the retainers of the Princes and Dai-mios, unfriendly to foreigners, are not to be trusted—and when so many armed men go about, the necessity of defending yourself in an emergency impresses itself forcibly upon you; so you can imagine how pleasant are the conditions of living where the law of blood for blood is the order of the day.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

What our Navy Needs—Letter from Hon. C. M. Clay.

WHITE HALL POST-OFFICE, MADISON Co., Ky., Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with attention your late editorial upon the large 7,100-ton ships proposed to be built by the United States; and also an article by DONALD MCKAY upon the Navy of the French Empire. As the subject of a war navy has been one of pervading interest to me since the war began, and as I have read everything published upon that subject in England and France, as well as in our own country, I trust I shall not be judged presumptuous in giving you some of the results of my reflections for the general good. A standing army has, in all countries, been regarded as dangerous to the liberties of the people. It would neither be desirable to have, nor would the people allow, a very large increase of our army. At the same time, I do not join in the very general distrust of our West Pointers. The many cases of disloyalty in that corps result, not from their being regularly educated soldiers, but from the fact that they are the appointees of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Party; and of course the natural tendency of their sympathies would be with their old associates, the most of whom were the makers of the Slavery rebellion. Still the system of scientific military education is essential to success, and the greatest economy in the expenditure of life and money in war. My plan would be to have always an excess of educated military officers, at the head of skeleton regiments, &c., amongst which the volunteers should be distributed in time of war; and no volunteers should ever be enlisted for a shorter time than during the war. But after all, our navy must form our principal arm of defence and offence for permanent protection at home and abroad. It is to the navy, then, that we propose to devote our remarks at present. The commerce of this country, inland and ocean included, is equal to that of any nation, and increasing in a more rapid ratio than any other. This fact will continue, whether we shall be united again into one people, or whether, taking possession of the Mississippi and its west bank to the Gulf of Mexico, we shall for a time allow the Cotton States east of it a seeming independence. Our war navy, then, should be constructed on a scale adequate to the protection of our large and increasing commerce, and commensurate with our destiny as the greatest of modern nations. The supremacy of the seas must belong, not to the possessors of the greatest navy, but to the best seamen. In my opinion the very qualities which make Frenchmen the best soldiers in Europe disqualify them for the most successful seamanship. What a seaman requires is not only courage, but calm self-control, and that quality the Dutch and English possess in a higher degree than the French, and the Americans in a higher degree than the English. The truth is, the American, or the "Yankee," if you please, has all the calm courage of the English, and the vivacity and *élan* of the French. I do not fear, then, the French navy—they may build the ships, and we will *take them*.

England is and will remain then our real rival. England fears our naval powers more than that of France. For ten years she and France have been face to face in naval preparations; but it was only when a war with us was imminent, at the time of the *Trent* affair, that the whole English people cried out for additional defences, at once, for her principal sea-port towns. The system of defence by iron-clad sides entirely changes the status of battle. While the sides of all wooden vessels were penetrable by cannon shot, the object was to concentrate a large sum of weight of metal in the quickest time upon your adversary. Hence the *number* of guns as well as the *weight* of each ball was of great moment; for every shot, large and small, would tell. But now the whole theory of naval war rests upon *two* bases, *invulnerability*, and *penetrating force of metal*. A large ship, with a thousand guns, is of less account than a small ship and one gun, if that gun can enter through the sides of the larger one; whilst the ship is itself invulnerable. Hence the *Monitor*, of a few hundred tons, may be an overmatch for one of the 7,100 ton ships to be built; whilst the loss of one is only a few thousand dollars, and the loss of the other as many millions.

Without more argument, then, I lay down the following data as of most worth:

1. Invulnerability.
2. Penetrable force of metal.
3. Speed.
4. Durability.

Invulnerability depends upon the thickness of the shell or skin, and the material, and the *angle of incidence* of the cannon ball: that is to say, the angle which the ball makes with the surface of the vessel struck. Thus, if a four-inch ball passes through an iron side five inches thick, at such an inclination that the ball passes four feet before it emerges from the iron armor on the opposite side, then that iron armor for the time is equivalent to an armor of four feet thickness struck at right angles. Hence a very small coating, by making the "angles of incidence" very acute, is sufficient to make a vessel invulnerable. So that, practically, you may have a comparatively small vessel invulnerable, while your 7,100-ton vessel may be by a single shot sent to the bottom. Again, six small vessels may be each doing the work of one large one—six times as valuable in action—while the loss of one is only one-sixth part of the loss of the other.

Penetrable Force of Metal.—One large gun which penetrates the sides of your enemy is of more worth than a thousand which assail him in vain. The penetrating force of the ball depends upon the size, form and material of the ball, as well as upon the quality and quantity of the powder. Experiment and reasoning are continually advancing this science. *Speed* depends upon the lines, the size of the ship and the power of the engines. The larger the ship, other things being equal, the less the displacement of water in proportion to resisting surface. In other words, the larger the ship, the greater the speed. The large ship will also bear the larger gun, and more coal, and more steam-power. Speed is especially desirable in war—for attack and escape from a superior foe.

Durability is a great economy. How far the efficiency of iron bottoms is lost by the attachment of animalculæ, can only be tested by experience. If the health of the seamen is endangered by vessels of entire iron, as alleged by Mr. MCKAY, it is certainly a strong item against their use. I am strongly in favor at present, however, of vessels of *entire iron*. Let it be laid on in not over-large strata, held by bulkheads of *tension*, and not of *resistance*. Then the strength of the resistance may be increased by new layers, as the projectiles are increased also in power.

The French system of developing the best models is a good one. Proposals for models and structure should not only be extended to all classes of public employes, but to private persons also. Thus will all the mind in a nation be useful for its naval proficiency.

Let us, then, have a navy, permanent, large, and glorious as the destiny of "the Great Republic."

Your obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Capt. Frank Haven, Col. Edward Schriver, Major S. F. Barstow and Brig.-Gen. Roberts.

Special Report for the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry this morning the examination of Gen. Sigel was declared concluded.

Capt. Franklin Haven, A. D. C., was sworn and testified: I was with Gen. McDowell on Aug. 28. Gen. McDowell explained to me how Gen. Sigel was to cross the railroad at Gainesville, then turn to the right and march along the railroad to Manassas, and told me to go forward and see if Gen. Sigel was so doing. I found Gen. Sigel at Gainesville near where the four roads meet. He said to me he would go on a little from Manassas, a few hundred yards beyond the railroad, because the road made an angle with the railroad, and would then turn off to the right. I made known to Gen. Sigel the message on which I was sent. Gen. Sigel seemed to understand that after having crossed the railroad from the south to the north side, he was to march by the side of the railroad to Manassas. I was with Gen. McDowell on the 28th, when he was sitting under a tree examining a map, and when one of Gen. Sigel's aids came to him. Two aids came that morning. The first, said he was going to Gen. Sigel, and wanted to know if Gen. McDowell had any order to send. Gen. McDowell said, "*No; Gen. Sigel is to march with his right on the railroad.*" Knew neither of the aids, but the first did not speak English well. Shortly after the first aid left, a second aid came and asked, "Did Gen. McDowell send an order to Gen. Sigel to go to the right of the railroad?" Gen. McDowell answered "No; he is to go *with his right on the railroad.*" The aid then asked some other questions, and one about minute details, at which Gen. McDowell said, "Let Gen. Sigel fight his own corps," in a manner indicative of surprise at the question. In going forward the four miles to Gen. Sigel, I found many of his regiments standing in the road, some of his men cooking under the trees at the side, and some regiments were in the fields on each side of the road, resting, lying down, &c. The head of the column was just moving. There were a great many baggage wagons turned off the road by order of Gen. McDowell, as they passed the place where he stood, so that the Third Corps (Gen. Sigel's) might follow right after the troops on the advance. I carried an order to Gen. Sigel on the morning of Aug. 26, and found him within four miles of Warrenton, retreating toward Warrenton—that is about half-way between Warrenton and Waterloo Bridge.

Col. Ed. Schriver, Chief of Staff to Gen. McDowell, was recalled, and testified: On the occasion of the march of Gen. McDowell's troops at Buckland Mills, Gen. Reynolds sent back word that Gen. Sigel's corps was stopping at Gainesville. He was making no preparations to advance, or to organize, or form his corps, and that his men were stopping, building fires to cook their breakfast, so that his division could not get forward. Maj. Barstow was sent forward on that occasion by Gen. McDowell. A large number of baggage wagons, understood to be Gen. Sigel's, were on the road, embarrassing and, indeed, stopping the march of troops.

Maj. S. F. Barstow, A. A. G., U. S. A., of Gen. McDowell's Staff, was next sworn, and testified: I was sent with an order to Gen. Sigel on the morning of Aug. 28. We moved out from Buckland Mills on the 28th before day, (Gen. McDowell and Staff,) and halted by the side of the road. We found a great many of a train which ought not to have been there. The question was asked if they were ammunition wagons, and the answer was, "No, they were not." All wagons were ordered to turn out except ammunition wagons. While we were engaged in that duty, Gen. McDowell called me to him, and said I must ride on, find Gen. Sigel, and order him to move on and clear the road. I rode on, and found Gen. Sigel about a mile beyond Gainesville, at a quarter past eight. I rode up to him, and told him that Gen. McDowell's orders were that he should move at once on Manassas Junction. He asked where was Gen. McDowell. I said we were in close column behind him, and that when Gen. Sigel halted, he halted the column four miles back. He then said, "Gentlemen, forward, move," or words to that effect, to the gentlemen around him. The men along the line had pretty generally fallen out. Some of Reynolds' were in column. The road was so blocked up that I could not keep the road, but rode in the woods on either side, when I saw the men lying down, halting and resting.

To the Court.—I was with Gen. McDowell during the 28th, 29th and 30th of August. I do not know how early on the 28th Gen. McDowells corps reached Gainesville. When I returned I found Gen. McDowell making a reconnoissance toward Centreville; shortly after we were being badly shelled. This was about 8½ o'clock in the morning. I had no means of judging of the force of the enemy in the direction from which the shells were thrown. Gen. McDowell remained as near as I can remember within two miles East of Warrenton Pike until 12 o'clock. While I was with him he was dismounted, sitting under a tree, receiving and sending dispatches, he then moved off in the direction of Manassas Station, where we joined Gen. King, between Gainesville and Manassas Station. I think we joined Gen. King early in the afternoon of the 28th, and about two hours after Gen. McDowell started for Manassas Junction. I presume Gen. King's division was with him. After reaching Manassas, next saw Gen. McDowell at Weir House, north of the station. Gen. McDowell left there about 10 o'clock in the morning. I was with him but for a portion of the time on the 29th. Do not recollect seeing Gen. McDowell during the battle of 29th. Saw him after the battle when I was lying on the grass in company with Gen. Pope, just after dark, near the Hospital. Gen. McDowell remained there all night. In the battle of the 28th I can't say what troops of Gen. McDowell were engaged.

Q.—Can you give any information of the reason why the troops of Gen. McDowell marched away from the direction of the Centerville road, when it was ascertained by the shells thrown at you that the enemy was in that direction?

A.—Only that they moved to take up a better position; never heard that Gen. Sigel, after commencing his march, had discovered a long line of the enemy's pickets.

Brig.-Gen. Roberts was the next witness sworn. He testified that in the late campaign in Virginia he was Chief of Cavalry of the Army of Virginia, and afterward Inspector-General.

Q.—What do you know of the orders of Gen. Pope to Gen. Banks relative to the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9?

A.—Early on the morning of the 9th of August I was sent by Gen. Pope from the army with directions when Gen. Banks should reach a position where the night before I had posted Gen. Crawford's Brigade, that I should show to Gen. Banks positions for him to take, to hold the enemy in check if he attempted to pass. Two days previous, the 7th and 8th, I had been to the front, knew the country, and had reported to Gen. Pope my opinion that a large force of Gen. Jackson would be at Cedar Mountain, or near that, on the 9th; Gen. Pope authorized me, before going to the front, to give any orders in his name to the officers who might be on the field senior to me. I understood his object was to hold the enemy in check there that day, and not to attack until the other troops of his command should arrive and join Gen. Banks.

Q.—Was the battle of the 9th of August, at Cedar Mountain, brought on by the enemy or by Gen Banks?

A.—In the early part of the day the battle was brought on (artillery battle) by the enemy's batteries opening from new positions on Gen. Crawford's artillery. I had been directed by Gen. Pope to send information to him hourly of what was going on; and as I had expressed to Gen. Banks my opinion about three o'clock in the afternoon that Jackson had arrived—the forces very large—Gen. Banks expressed a different opinion, saying that he thought he should attack the batteries. That night I stated to Gen. Banks then my reasons—reasons which he did not know—that an attack would be dangerous; that I was convinced that the batteries both on Cedar Mountain and Slaughter Mountain were supported by heavy forces of infantry massed in the woods. He expressed a different opinion, and told me that he *believed that he would carry the field*—that his men were in the best fighting condition, and that he should undertake it. I immediately sent a dispatch to Gen. Pope—I think the dispatch was dated half-past four—telling him that a general battle would be fought before night, and that it was of the utmost importance in my opinion that Gen. McDowell's Corps, or that portion of it between Culpepper and the battle-field should be at once sent to the field. Gen. McDowell's Corps was at that time lying in the neighborhood—a road marked on the map, where the road running from Stevensburgh intersects the road from Culpepper. I think it was about seven miles from the battle-field to Culpepper, and about five miles to McDowell's Corps, from the battle-field—that is to Rickett's Division of Gen. McDowell's Corps, which was in the immediate vicinity of the crossing of the roads. Soon after I had sent off this dispatch Gen. Banks—

The Court here adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF GEN. ROBERTS CONCERNING THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN—CURIOUS REVELATIONS—THE REASONS WHY BANKS WAS DEFEATED—GEN. M'DOWELL DOING HIS BEST TO HELP BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

To-day was the thirty-ninth of the sessions of the McDowell Court of Inquiry. The testimony of Brig.-Gen. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's Staff, was continued.

Gen. Roberts explained his testimony of yesterday by stating that the power given to him by Gen. Pope, Aug. 8, to give orders in Pope's name to his (Roberts') superiors in rank, was for the purpose only of carrying out the views that had been expressed to Roberts by Pope as to holding the enemy in check until reinforcements came up—which was expected within twenty-four hours.

Maj. Barstow corrected his testimony of yesterday, stating that the shelling from the direction of Centreville, spoken of by him, might have commenced later than 8½ A. M.

Testimony of Gen. Roberts continued.—Q.—If Gen. Banks had not attacked Jackson in force on the 9th of August, do you think Jackson would have attacked Banks?

A.—I do not think Jackson would have attacked Banks in the position where Banks was first posted on coming on the field. The position was exceedingly strong, and one which the small forces of Gen. Banks could have held against a much larger force; Jackson's troops had made a long march that day, and I do not think were in a condition to attack Banks in such a strong position.

Q.—Is the witness to be understood that Gen. Banks fought that battle on his own responsibility, and against witness's advice and against the known expectations of Gen. Pope?

A.—When Gen. Banks first came on the field I met him, and went to the front with him, showing him positions where the enemy had batteries already posted, and where I had discovered they were posting new batteries, and showed Gen. Banks the positions where his own corps could take post to advantage, and hold those positions, as I thought, if attacked. I then told him that Gen. Pope wanted him to *hold the enemy in check* there until Sigel's forces could be brought up, which were expected that day, and all his other forces united to fight Jackson's forces. I mean to be understood to say that it was my *impression that Gen. Banks fought that battle entirely on his own responsibility, and against the expectations of Gen. Pope*, which expectations had been expressed to Gen. Banks as I have already stated.

Q.—Do you know why Gen. Banks advanced to make a decisive movement upon the enemy on the 9th of August, without the aid of Gen. McDowell's troops? If so, state the reason.

A.—I can only state impressions from facts which I can relate. Gen. Banks had seen nothing of the enemy on that day, or not much of him, as the country was such, and well known to them, that they could easily conceal their movements from Gen. Banks. After he first came on the field, and had suggested positions to the left of Campbell's Brigade, where his main force could take post, he proceeded to put those forces in position in support of Crawford, and on his left. I went to the extreme right of one of his Brigades, (Gordon's,) to put it in position, and was gone an hour or more, as I went some distance beyond, to the right, under a belief that the enemy's forces were endeavoring to turn the right flank. On returning back, I found Gen. Banks had advanced his lines in order of battle considerably toward the enemy, so that a very sharp musketry fire had already commenced. I then expressed to Gen. Banks my convictions—I think this was about half-past three—that the enemy was in very large force, and massed in the woods on his right. Gen. Banks replied that he did not believe that the enemy was in any considerable force yet, and said that he had resolved to attack their batteries, or to attack their main force. I have forgotten whether he said he would make a general attack, or endeavor to take their batteries. From the state of facts, I am convinced that Gen. Banks made the attack in the belief that the enemy was not in large force, and that he could succeed in his attack without the aid of other troops. Another reason for this belief is, that Gen. Banks supposed that his own force was between twelve and thirteen thousand, whereas it was three thousand less than that. He was led to this belief from some mistake in the returns which he never discovered until after the battle was fought.

Q.—Did you know the character of the dispatch Gen. Banks sent to Gen. Pope, prior to his engaging the enemy decisively on the 9th of August?

A.—I did not.

Q.—What knowledge have you of Gen. Pope's intentions to engage Jackson so soon as Sigel's forces should arrive, and in condition to move to the front?

A.—I know that Gen. Pope intended to attack Jackson the moment he concentrated the forces. He was so confident of attacking him successfully that he conversed with me on the manner of holding Gordonsville, where he supposed he would drive him. It was his intention to have pushed all his forces on, on the 10th, with the expectation of fighting that day.

Q.—What, in your judgment, would have been the result if the battle had been delayed until the 10th, and had been fought with all the forces which Gen. Pope would have been able to move up at that time?

A.—I have no doubt that with the forces Gen. Pope could have brought on the field on the 10th, that *he would have defeated and captured the great part of Jackson's army*. With the small force that Banks had to fight Jackson's entire army, Jackson was so much damaged that he was unable to renew the battle on the 10th, and I take it that about 20,000 more troops added to the force Banks had would have utterly destroyed Jackson's army. His retreat would have been difficult on account of the Rapidan immediately behind him, where he could have been captured.

Q.—How long after you sent word back to Gen. Pope of Banks' intention to engage the enemy decisively was it before you saw Gen. McDowell's troops coming on the field?

A.—About two hours and a half, as near as I can judge. Gen. Banks had moved his forces toward the field before my note was received. The order had to go seven miles to Gen. Pope.

Q.—What was the position and condition of Gen. Banks' corps when Gen. McDowell's troops arrived on the field?

A.—At sundown I left Gen. Banks, to ride to the rear to bring Gen. McDowell on to the field myself, regarding it as of the utmost importance that Gen. Banks should hold his position on the field. I met Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell, with Ricketts' Division, coming on to the field. The division was halted. I was questioned particularly by Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell about the state of things, and the position of Gen. Banks with a view to posting Gen. McDowell's troops to support him. I represented the position of Gen. Banks' forces when I left. Gen. McDowell and Gen. Pope were proceeding to make dispositions of their forces on this representation. At this time Gen. Banks came up himself, and he was also questioned, and, so far as I understood, gave to Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell about the same information that I had already given him. They were proceeding to post the troops on this information, in the belief that Gen. Banks' forces still had the field, but it proved that they had fallen back from the field, and Gen. McDowell and Gen. Pope were attacked in the night, greatly embarrassed by the credit they had given my representations and the representations of Gen. Banks, that his troops were still in the front, and holding the enemy in check.

Q.—In what way, and to what extent, did the nature of the ground assist in this misapprehension as to the position of Banks' corps?

A.—There was a wood of very considerable extent immediately between Gen. Banks' position and the place where Gen. McDowell halted his forces; it was then getting dusk, so that nothing of the position of the field or the troops on it could be seen by Gen. McDowell or Gen. Pope.

To the Court—(Gen. Martindale questioning)—The troops with which Gen. Pope proposed to attack Jackson on the 10th was the whole of McDowell's corps, and the corps of Sigel and Banks. [The witness here indicated on the map the positions of the several corps.] Gen. Pope proposed to attack the moment he could concentrate his forces—early on the 10th.

Q.—In sending Banks forward to Cedar Mountain, did Gen. Pope give directions to any of the corps to operate in supporting distance of Banks?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Can you give any explanation why Gen. Banks was placed in a position without troops in supporting distance, when he was liable to be attacked by, and did encounter a largely superior force of the enemy?

A.—I have no idea that Gen. Banks would have been attacked by the enemy on the 9th if he had not made such demonstrations in front of him as to bring on the battle. I had been in the front for three days, and had seen, and knew, and reported to Gen. Pope what the forces were; that there was no danger of an attack; that the reports of many of the scouts were greatly exaggerated. It was only the advance of Ewell that reached Cedar Mountain on the 8th, that I considered the brigade of Crawford a sufficient force to hold him in check there that day. I had also information that the most of Jackson's force was behind and crossing the Rapidan on the morning of the 9th, so that I did not believe that Gen. Banks' position could be reached by them so as to fight him, or make the attack on the 9th. I do not think he was liable to be attacked by the enemy, but for his own demonstrations against the enemy, and his belief that there was but a small force of the enemy. I will add that Gen. McDowell's position, five miles off, was within supporting distance, and that it was important that he should remain there to protect the road in the direction of Stevensburgh, and the way to the Rapidan. The force of the enemy at the battle of Cedar Mountain was the entire corps of Jackson's and Ewell's Divisions—about 35,000 men.

Q.—In the event of any danger to Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain, was it not the duty of Gen. McDowell to go to his aid without special orders to that effect?

A.—Had Gen. McDowell known of any danger to Gen. Banks, I think it would have been his duty to go to him, and I have understood that he did go to him. *He started without any orders.*

Q.—You have spoken of batteries being put in position by the enemy, to which you called the attention of Gen. Banks. Did those batteries threaten the position held by Gen. Banks' forces?

A.—Gen. Banks' forces were under artillery fire from the time he came on the field. His batteries were put in position, replying with great effect on the enemy, (forcing several to change positions,) and silenced a number of their guns. The enemy acknowledged that it was the most destructive artillery practice of the war. I have never seen better artillery firing than that under Gen. Banks on that day.

Q.—State the general directions, by points of the compass, held by Gen. Banks, and the position of his troops, before he concluded to advance and attack the enemy?

A.—His general direction was from east to west. His right was resting on a farm-house west. His artillery was posted on a series of rolling hills, behind which his men were. The woods in which I told Gen. Banks the enemy had his troops massed were about a thousand yards from the first position of Gen. Banks. When I called his attention to them, he had advanced his right nearer to the woods. Gen. McDowell's advance brought him to about the centre of Gen. Banks' line. When the enemy attacked Gen. McDowell's forces, I was not present.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent the enemy which was massed in those woods on the right of Banks from making an attack, except the fatigue of the previous march?

A.—I know nothing else except the want of time, and the strength of the position of Gen. Banks. The enemy would have had to march a thousand yards across an open field to attack Banks. I have never yet known the Confederates to march out of woods in an open field to attack us. I think Gen. Banks advanced his line of battle from 800 to 1,200 yards.

Q.—Did you inform Gen. Banks that the attack which he proposed to make would transcend the instructions which you had communicated, that he should hold the enemy in check?

A.—I informed Gen. Banks that Gen. Pope did not expect him to attack.

Q.—Are we to understand that Gen. Banks' instructions permitted him to use his artillery against the enemy, but not to advance his troops if he should deem that the best mode of holding the enemy in check?

A.—I understood that he was to use his artillery as a matter of course, and that if he thought the best manner of holding the enemy in check was to advance his infantry, that he could properly do so under the orders of Gen. Pope. I presume Gen. Banks knew that McDowell's troops were posted on the road five miles distant, as he marched by them that morning, and reached the battle field. I judge that he must have passed Gen. McDowell's troops about 9 or 10 in the morning, to reach the field at the time he did.

Q.—*By Gen. McDowell.*—Do you know if Gen. Pope's orders were on the 9th, that Gen. Sigel should follow Banks when the latter moved to the front?

A.—I know that was the order. I think the first position of Gen. Banks was a much better position for defence than any other in his front. I am quite sure that he did not advance with any view of securing a better position for defence.

Q.—Do you know why Gen. Sigel did not follow Gen. Banks to the front on the 9th, as was arranged by Gen. Pope?

A.—I have no facts of my own knowledge why he did not.

Q.—Do you know if Gen. Banks sent word back to Gen. McDowell's troops of his intention to make a decisive movement on the enemy, or that he would likely need their help?

A.—I know nothing about it.

Gen. Martindale asked whether Gen. Banks had made his official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain?

Gen. McDowell said that the Recorder of the Court, Lieut.-Col. L. H. Pelouze, was Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Banks, was present at the the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was wounded there.

Col. Pelouze stated to the Court that he presumed Gen Banks' report was submitted previous to Gen. Banks' departure for New-Orleans.

Q.—What order, if any, did you carry to Gen. Sigel on the 23d or 24th of August at Sulphur Springs, or at Waterloo Bridge on the 24th?

A.—On the 23d I carried an order to Gen. Sigel, who was at Sulphur Springs, that Gen. McDowell's forces on that day would be on his right; that Gen. Banks would support him in his rear and Reno on his left. On the 24th I carried him an order for him to throw the whole of his forces across a creek in front of him and push the men to Sulphur Springs, and drive the enemy that might be there across the river. Gen. Pope wished that should be done with great dispatch, and I gave him the order that it should be done forthwith without waiting for his artillery to be crossed over. I informed him that we were then in possession of Warrenton, and that there was no enemy between his right and Warrenton: that Gen. McDowell's forces had taken possession of that town the evening before. On the 25th, I carried him an order from Gen. Pope to move all of his forces upon any enemy that might be on the Warrenton side of Waterloo Bridge, and to drive that enemy over the river, and hold the bridge until further orders. I told him that I had directed Gen. Banks, who was immediately in his rear, and whom I had just passed, to coöperate with him in this attack. At the same time, I informed him that Buford's Cavalry, with a battery, was on the Warrenton road, in front of Waterloo Bridge, and near it, that the order was imperative and urgent, and that he was to move forthwith, and execute it at all hazards.

Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DANGERS OF STEAM.

Terrific Boiler Explosion on a Government Transport.

Two Engineers, a Fireman, and a Coal Passer Instantly Killed.

A very serious catastrophe occurred at about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, on board the Government steamer transport *Tillie*, at or near Sandy Hook, whereby four men were instantly killed. The particulars are as follows: A small steam propeller, named the *Tillie* has been built very recently in this City. She is owned by Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD and Messrs. B. P. & G. D. LUNT, shipping merchants of South-street. We have no accurate information about her tonnage, but it does not probably exceed 300 tons. The boiler and other parts of her machinery were constructed at the well-known iron works of DELAMATER, foot of Thirteenth-street. Recently, and very soon after her completion, she made a trial trip, and everything in and about her was then pronounced sound, safe, and in fine working condition.

Accordingly, she was chartered by the Government as a transport, and sailed from her berth at a late hour on Saturday night, laden with army stores, &c., and bound for Beaufort, S. C. When she had arrived at or very near Sandy Hook, about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, her boiler suddenly exploded, and so far it appears that no cause whatever can be assigned for the accident. WM. PARSONS, the second engineer, GEO. FLOYD, third engineer, and THOMAS WELSH, fireman, were instantly killed, partly by scalds and partly by reason of bruises received by being thrown against the machinery. Another man, whose name is unknown, but who was employed as a coal passer on board, was so severely injured that he died in about ten minutes after the explosion.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. THOMAS HAWKEY, states that he left the engine-room about ten minutes before the explosion; that everything then was all right and working well; that there were three full cocks of water, and a much less pressure of steam on than she was warranted to carry with safety. The Captain of the steamer, Mr. HENRY A. BOURNE, also corroborates this statement, so far as he had the opportunity of knowing the facts.

The bodies of the two engineers and also that of the fireman, were most horribly mutilated by scalds, burns and bruises. The body of FLOYD, the Third Engineer, was thrown a long distance from the engine-room, where he and his companion were at the time, and it was with great difficulty that his remains could be extricated from under a shaft where they were found. They were finally taken out in pieces and placed in a sack, in order to keep them together and preserve them as well as possible for the Coroner's Jury to view them.

The disabled steamer was towed back, and anchored in the North River, off the Battery, yesterday, and in the latter part of the day, Coroner NAUMANN, accompanied by his Deputy, Dr. BEACH, boarded her for the purpose of making an examination of the bodies, and, if possible, of holding an inquest upon them. After viewing the remains, however, and after listening to the statements of the Captain, Chief Engineer and one or two of the owners of the steamer, the Coroner decided that the ends of justice demanded that a scientific examination should be made of the boat and boiler in their present condition, and that testimony should be produced as to the manner in which the latter was constructed. An examination will accordingly be made this morning, by experts in the business of engineering, immediately after which the Coroner will proceed to hold an inquest upon the bodies.

PARSONS, the Second Engineer, was about 25 years of age, and was a native of Norwich in the State of Connecticut. FLOYD, the Third Engineer, was 19 years of age, and WELSH, the fireman, was aged 35 years. The fourth victim,—the coal passer,—had been but a few hours on board, and no information has yet been obtained as to his name or antecedents. The latter spoke a few words after the explosion before he

died. So severe were the burns and scalds, that the skin had peeled off from his face, body, and limbs, and yet the poor fellow seemed to be unconscious that there was anything very serious the matter with him, and begged of the bystanders to "take him out of the water and then he would be all right." In about five minutes after he expired.

Coroner NAUMANN is determined to give the affair a thorough investigation, to the end that the blame or negligence, if such there be, may fall upon those who are guilty.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The following statement is given by our Ship-News reporter:

"The U. S. transport *Tillie*, H. A. BOURNE, master, left the coal-yard dock at Jersey City at 4 P. M. January 10, and proceeded as far as Gravesend Bay, where at 5:30 P. M. she anchored—an easterly storm prevailing. At 2:30 A. M. Sunday got under way, and at 3:30 *the arch of one of the furnaces gave way*—the steam killing the Second Engineer, WM. PARSONS, Third Engineer, GEORGE FLOYD; THOS. WELSH, a fireman, and a coal passer, who had just shipped, and had not signed the ship's articles—name not known. She returned and anchored off the battery.

Shinplasters.

SENSIBLE PEOPLE WONT TAKE THEM.

Very few persons are aware of the extent to which shinplasters, corporate and individual, are circulating in our midst. Of the fact also, that the great

MAJORITY ARE COUNTERFEIT

they are likewise unaware, although of its truth there is not the slightest doubt. We have seen a pile of corporation tokens nominally valued at $450, of which $235 were counterfeit; we have seen a pile of private shinplasters, whose facial value was $125, whose absolute worth was *nihil*; we have seen an individual who, on behalf of himself and associates, presented a pile of corporation shinplasters to the Treasurer of a city not 200 miles from here, who informed the presentor that out of his $300 demand upon the City Treasury but $150 were of any value, and we have now before us the shinplaster of an individual in this City, whose debts are unpaid, whose reputation as a man of honor is not above reproach, and whose cashbox is an exceedingly small one.

There are, too, counterfeits upon the National Postal Currency, but they are easily detected, though there are but few who give themselves the least trouble as to the genuineness of anything which has U. S. on it. There are scoffers who do their best to depreciate the Postal Currency; who insist upon it that these green-backed issues of ABRAHAM are like the Jews, who know not that their Redeemer liveth, and who try to excite the prejudice of the community against it; but such attempts are, of course, futile.

There is but one

SAFE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY,

and that is the National Postal Currency. All others should be swept from the channels of trade.

Already shinplasters

ARE REFUSED BY

The several Ferry Companies.
Sundry railway corporations,
The TIMES,
The *Herald*,
The *Tribune*,
The *World*,
The *Evening Post*,
The *Express*,
The *Commercial Advertiser*,
All the large retail stores,
The principal restaurants,

And by every one who has the integrity of his pocket-book at heart. We trust that, with these facts glaring our readers full in the eyes, they will refuse absolutely to touch or handle any more this unclean thing.

Secretary Chase in New-York.

Mr. CISCO, the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, received at his house, on Saturday evening, Mr. CHASE, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the leading Bank Presidents and Bankers of New-York. A very interesting interchange of views on financial topics took place, and the party was altogether a most delightful and satisfactory one.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—Near 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the fourth story of the brick building known as No. 18 Liberty-street. Owing to the prompt action of the firemen, the fire was confined to the premises where it originated. Mr. GEORGE EULL, manufacturer of imitation coral beads, occupied the fourth floor. His loss to stock and fixtures is estimated at over $1,000; he is fully insured. The first floor, which is connected with No. 20 Liberty-street, is occupied by Messrs. WM. DEMUTH & Co., importers and dealers in tobacco and cigars. Their loss is estimated at about $500—damage mostly by water. This firm are insured on their stock as follows: In the Irving Insurance Company, $2,000; Continental, $2,000; Home, $2,000; Central Park, $1,000; Etna of New-York, $1,000; Relief, $1,000; Excelsior, $1,000; and Exchange, $1,000. The fifth floor was occupied by Messrs. BARNES & MARTIN, printers. Their stock was damaged by water to the amount of $200—said to be insured. The fourth floor over No. 20, occupied by C. F. DURANT, book-ruler, was slightly damaged by water. The third floor was occupied by A. B. BENNETT, book-binder. His loss on stock will be about $200—fully insured. On the same floor were two furniture offices, occupied by S. MCBEAN and C. A. LEVERIDGE. Their stock was considerably damaged by water. Mr. LOUIS BEESE occupied the basement as a restaurant; his stock was much damaged by water. Mr. B. is fully insured in City companies. The building is owned by HALLECK & Co. It is damaged to the amount of about $500, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. It is the intention of Fire Marshal BAKER to investigate the matter to-day.

CONSECRATION OF A FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The newly-erected French Episcopal Church (Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector) in Twenty-second street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, is to be consecrated to-morrow (Tuesday) morning—services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by several of our most eminent Episcopalian clergymen, will officiate on the occasion. The Vestry of the church have extended invitations to a number of distinguished divines of other denominations. Invitations have also been sent to a large number of prominent citizens—many of them descendants of those French Huguenots whose names figure in the archives of this Church, and who were among the earliest settlers of this country. The church is most conveniently located; and as the French language is now one of the necessities of even an ordinary education, we have no doubt that it will soon claim a full and fashionable congregation. For the present, it is understood, a French service will be performed by the rector, every Lord's day morning, though arrangements are being made to have an English service in the evening. Several of the most popular preachers of the Episcopal Church, have, we believe, offered to officiate in turn, on these occasions. The sale of the pews is advertised to take place on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening last, at No. 37 New Bowery, for the formation of the American Temperance League. Hon. C. C. LEIGH was called to the Chair. The following officers were elected unanimously: President—Hon. C. C. LEIGH. Vice-Presidents—Hon. George Hall, Revs. Charles J. Jones, Amzi Camp, Levi Wells Hart, Mr. P. T. Barnum and other well known friends of temperance. Treasurer—Charles A. Guineand. Secretary—Henry Donne. Considerable business was done and the meeting finally adjourned to Saturday the 17th inst., at same place.

DEPARTURES TO-DAY.—In the steamship *Ocean Queen*, which to-day takes away a long list of passengers for the Golden State, Mr. J. W. RAYMOND, for many years prominently identified with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. JOHN T. HOWARD, one of the pioneers of American steam navigation, sail *en route* for California. Mr. RAYMOND's family go with him.

AID FOR THE FREMONT BODY GUARD.—The publishers of Mrs. FREMONT's *Story of the Guard* have already sent over $500 to the widows and orphans of the fallen heroes of the famous "Body Guard." Such is the success of the book that the publishers are hardly able to fulfill their advanced orders.

LECTURES ON JAPAN.—Dr. MACGOWAN will deliver the second of his course of lectures on Japan, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. The third will be delivered on the 19th inst.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Officer EGAN, of the First Precinct, found the body of an unknown man in the water at Pier No. 15 East River. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The deceased had been in the water but a short time. No information, however, could be obtained as to his name or residence. He was about 40 years of age, was dressed in a soldier's uniform, with Connecticut State buttons upon his gray overcoat. He was 5 feet 7 inches in hight, and had sandy-colored hair and whiskers.

TAMMANY.—The Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall, organized by the reëlection of HARRY HOWARD as Chairman, FREDERICK J. BYRNE and EDWARD WALSH, Secretaries, and ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer. The Committee intend to actively coöperate with the Democracy during the year.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 913, 917, 927, 931, 933, 935, 937, 943, 945, 947, 949, 953, 957, 963, 965, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977. *Part II.*—Nos. 408, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 744, 766, 768, 878, 786, 796, 798, 800, 838, 842, 860, 864, 872. *Part III.*—Nos. 839, 857, 859, 843, 829, 519, 862, 689, 644, 416, 537, 893, 898, 926, 919, 921, 922, 924.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. Demurrer'll. Issues of law and fact.—180, 212, 214, 221, 237, 238, 242, 243, 244, 248, 249, 250, 251, 152, 253, 254, 256, 257, 258.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3091½, 3070, 3133, 1363, 1277, 1207, 853, 1965, 2849, 1209, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1229. *Part II.*—Nos. 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1232, 864, 3070, 2994, 3082, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1252.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 810, 812, 607. *Part II.*—Nos. 999, 1003, 1005, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 733, 935, 1010, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1033.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10, 1863.

$2,500 U. S. 6s '67...Reg 97	250 Erie Railway....... 68⅝
21,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg. 97⅞	50 do..........s10 68½
2,000 U.S. 6s '81.Cou... 97⅞	100 do..........s15 68⅝
7,000 do............ 97½	1500 do.......... 68¾
500 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p.	50 do..........s10 68¾
c. Notes, small.....103	200 do..........b30 69
2,000 do..........102⅝	50 do..........b15 68⅞
5,000 do..........102⅜	430 Erie Railway Pref.. 99
39,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96½	100 do..........s10 99
15,000 do........... 96½	200 do.......... 99⅛
5,000 Ill. War Loan....106	100 do..........s10 99⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90... 60½	200 do.......... 99⅛
1,000 do............. 60	200 Hudson Riv. R..s60 87¾
5,000 Georgia St. 5s.... 80	850 do.......... 88
25,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 64	100 do..........s15 88
18,000 do.......... 63¾	200 do..........s30 88
10,000 do..........b30 64¼	100 do.......... 88½
5,000 do..........b10 63¾	250 do.......... 88⅛
5,000 do..........b10 63⅝	50 do..........b10 88⅜
40,000 do............ 63½	300 do.......... 88½
5,000 do..........b10 63½	100 Harlem R......b10 30
4,000 N. C. St. 6s........ 72	1300 do.......... 30
1,000 Erie 5th Mt. Bds. 102	400 do.......... 30½
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M....118	200 do.......... 30¼
5,000 Hud. R. Con. B 103	75 do.......... 30⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.	500 Harlem R. Pref.... 61½
1st M. S. F. Bs...121	50 do..........s15 61½
4,500 Mich. S. 2d m.....100	1000 do.......... 62
19,000 A.&T.H.2dm. prf. 88	200 do..........s30 62
10,000 do............. 88½	600 M. S.& N. Ia. R.... 48
18,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd. 75	400 do.......... 47¾
800 Ch.& N.W.S.F.B.106	350 do.......... 47½
600 C. & N.W. In. B. 95	200 do..........b10 47½
13,000 C.& N. W. Asst.bs. 68	200 do.......... 47⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d Mt 41½	50 do..........s30 47¼
25,000 do.......... 41¾	200 do..........s30 47⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. Bds 65	15 Panama Railroad...130
20,000 Tol. & W. 1st M..105	50 M. C. Railroad..... 93
5,000 do..........104½	250 do.......... 93½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 87	550 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 91⅛
10,000 Mil. & P.duC.1m.110	40 do.......... 91½
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F....108½	250 Ill. C. R. Scrip.... 86
10,000 P.F.W.& C.2d M. 97¾	10 do.......... 85¼
2,000 P. F. W.& C. 1st.109	250 do.......... 85½
5,000 Cle.& Pitts.4thM. 78½	300 do.......... 85⅜
30 Merchants' Bank...100	300 Gal. & Ch. R...... 85
100 Mechanics' Bank...104	400 do.......... 85¼
25 Bank of Commerce. 94½	100 do..........s10 85½
37 do........... 94½	250 do..........b30 85½
60 Am. Ex. Bank..... 97	700 Clev. & Tol. R..... 82
17 do.......... 97¼	800 do..........s30 81½
10 Hanover Bank...... 87	1000 do.......... 81½
110 Metropolitan Bank.103	700 do..........s30 80¾
35 Shoe & Leather Bk.100	300 do..........s30 80½
10 Park Bank.........115	245 do.......... 81
165,000 American Gold. 137	500 do..........b10 81¼
30,000 do.......b30.137½	300 do.......... 80⅞
3,300 do.........136⅞	1500 do.......... 80¾
100 Nic. Tran. Co....... 5½	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b10 84¾
100 Canton Company.. 20½	300 do.......... 84¾
130 do............ 20	10 do.......... 84½
200 do........... 19	800 do..........b30 85
200 do........... 19½	8 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.... 98
16 Del. & Hud.Can.Co.123¼	400 do.......... 96⅞
23 do...........124	6 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.. 42
50 Penn. Coal Co.......123	33 do.......... 42½
170 Cum. Coal Pref.... 19	100 do..........s30 43
200 do........ 19½	200 do.......... 43½
1200 do........ 20	50 do.......... 43⅜
440 do......... 19¾	100 Del., Lac. & W. R. 131¼
200 do.........b30 20	100 do..........131
1000 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 65	400 Pitts., Ft. W.&C.R. 62
200 do.......s30 65	200 do..........s30 62
25 Pac. Mail S. Co.s15.145	200 do.......... 62½
200 do.........145½	100 do.......... 63
250 do.........145¾	450 do.......... 62¾
125 do.........146	50 do..........s30 62¾
100 do.......s60.145	100 Alt. & T. H. R..... 34
800 N. Y. Cen. R........112	150 do.......... 33
50 do..........111½	250 do.......... 32½
250 do.......s15.111⅛	150 Alt. & T. Ht. Prf... 57
1200 Reading Railroad.. 86	50 do.......... 57½
100 Nor. & Wor. R....... 76	50 do.......... 58

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg. 97½	1400 Erie Railway....... 70½
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou. 97½	800 do.......... 70⅝
20,000 do.......... 97	100 Erie R. Pref.......100¾
1,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₽ c.	3500 do..........s3 100½
Notes.........102½	50 do..........100⅛
20,000 do.........102⅛	200 do..........100½
7,000 do..indorsed.101½	200 Hud. Riv. R....... 89½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96⅞	200 do.......... 89½
23,000 do.......... 97	200 do.......... 89⅞
8,000 U. S. D. Nts.......135⅞	800 do.......... 90
20,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 65	300 do..........s20 89⅞
10,000 do.........b30 65½	2500 Harlem Railroad..... 32
10,000 do......... 64½	200 do..........b15 32
19,000 Tenn.St.6s,'90..... 61	300 Harlem R. Pref..s30 64
5,000 Ill. War Loan.......106	700 do.......... 64
1,000 P.F.W.&C.1st M.110	100 do.......... 64
20,000 A.&T.H.Inc.Bds. 76	500 do..........snw 64
1,000 Mich. So. S. F......109½	500 Reading R......... 86½
10,000 Clev. & P. 4m.b15 79½	200 Michigan Cen. R..... 95
5,000 do......... 79½	100 do.......... 94½
2,000 Ch. & N. W.1.Bs 96	200 do.......... 94
20,000 do......... 95	100 do.......... 94½
11,000 Al.& T.H.2dM.P. 88	100 do..........b30 94¾
5,000 P., F.W. & C.3d... 79	500 M. S. & N. I. R...... 48
100,000 Amer. Gold.......138¼	100 do..........s30 48½
10,000 do.......b60.138⅜	250 do..........b30 48⅜
30,000 do..........138⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G...... 93
10,000 do.......b30.138⅜	700 do.......... 92½
50 Ch. & R. Isl. R...... 86	200 do..........s30.92½
250 do......... 85¼	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...... 86½
500 Cumb. Coal Pref...... 23	200 do..........b30 87
100 do.........b3 23¼	400 Clev. & Pitt. R....... 66
100 do......... 22⅞	200 do..........s30 66
300 do......... 22½	700 do.......... 66½
50 do......... 22¼	300 Gal. & Chic. R....... 86½
100 Pacific M. S. Co......146	2000 Clev. & Tol. R....... 83
100 do.........146½	700 do..........b10 83
120 do.........146½	300 do.......... 82⅞
100 do.........147	200 do..........b30 83
25 do.......s8 147	50 do..........s60 82¼
100 do.........147½	100 Chi. Bur. & Q. R..... 98½
200 do.........148	100 Alt. & T. H. R...b30 34
270 N. Y. Cen. R. R......114½	25 do.......... 34
100 do.......s10.114½	11 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R..... 63
200 do.........114¾	500 do.......... 64
50 do.........114⅞	25 do.......... 63½
1200 do.........115	400 do..........b60 64⅜
300 do.......s10 114¾	50 Canton Company..... 22½
500 do.......b3 115½	400 do.......... 22½
700 do.......b30 115½	50 do..........b30 22½
100 Del. & H. Cn. Co.....124	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. D. N.......135½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.......113
120,000 do.........135½	100 Erie R. Pref....... 99¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s....... 64	600 Hud. R R......... 89
15,000 Amer. Gold.......137⅝	600 Harlem R. Pref....... 62½
95,000 do.........137⅝	200 do.......... 62½
120,000 do.........137¾	200 M. S. & N. I....... 48
245 Pacific M. S. Co......145¾	350 M. So. & N. I. G. S... 91½
50 do.........146	900 Clev. & Toledo R....... 81
50 Erie Railway....... 69½	100 Ch. & R.I.R....... 85⅜
100 do......... 69¼	50 do.......... 85½
50 do.......b30 69½	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$15,000 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct.	500 Erie R. Pref.......100¾
Notes.........102¾	300 do..........100⅞
10,000 do.........102⅞	150 Hudson R. R....... 90¾
10,000 Debt Certif....... 97	100 do..........s10 90⅝
90,000 Amer. Gold.......138⅞	200 Harlem R....... 32¼
70,000 do.........139	1200 do.......... 32
10,000 do.......s10.138¾	25 do.......... 32
15,000 do.......s10.138½	300 Harlem R. Pref....... 65
50,000 U. S. D. N's.......136½	100 Reading R....... 86¼
60,000 do.........136⅜	450 Mich. Cen. R....... 95
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s....... 62¾	100 do.......... 94⅞
13,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 65	200 do.......... 94¾
15,000 do......... 65½	100 M. S. & N. I....... 49
10,000 do......... 65¼	100 do.......... 48⅞
25,000 do......... 65½	1000 do.......... 48¾
10,000 do......... 65⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G....... 93
100 Canton Co....... 23	100 do.......... 92⅞
150 do......... 23¼	400 Ill. Cen. R....... 87
100 do......... 23½	1200 Clev. & Pitt. R....... 66½
200 do......... 23¾	100 Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi.R. 65
100 Cumb. Coal....... 22½	300 Gal. & Chic.R....... 87¼
100 do......... 22⅝	100 do.......... 87½
50 do......... 22¾	150 do.......... 87
200 do......... 22⅞	800 Cl. & Toledo R....... 83¼
200 Del., Lack. & W.R.132	300 do.......... 83⅜
150 Pacific M. S. Co.......149	1500 do.......... 83½
100 do.........148¾	500 do.......... 83⅝
700 N. Y. Cen. R.......115	600 do.......... 83¾
550 Erie Railway....... 70¾	250 Chic. & R. Is. R....... 87
150 do......... 70⅝	200 do.......... 86⅞
100 do.......b10 70⅝	150 do.......... 86¾
900 do......... 70½	100 do.......... 86⅝
1100 do......... 70⅝	50 do.......... 86½
500 M. & P. Du C....... 45	

MONDAY, Jan. 12—A. M.

The excitement through the last week is without precedent in the magnitude of the speculation, and with few parallels in the history of the past ten or twelve years in the rapid advance in prices. A similar feeling is being renewed in trade circles in many of the staple articles of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, after a comparative lull of one or two months. The market for Money favors the upward movement, not so much in the cheap rates as in the freedom of supply since the New Year. American Gold Coin participates in the speculation, and having gone up 4 ₽ cent. since the close of the previous week, Exchange on London is advanced in the same proportion, and closed on Saturday at about 152 ₽ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The speculation in Stocks reached its highest point on Friday morning, when Erie Shares sold as high as 71½ ₽ cent., and most of the other Railways in like proportion. Later in the day, it was known that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to visit the City, and under the impression that his object was a temporary loan of considerable magnitude from the Associated Banks, which would temporarily disturb the Money market, a reaction, which lasted until about noon on Saturday, took place, the lowest point being indicated by sales of Erie at 68½ ₽ cent. Soon after it was announced on sufficient authority that, while our Bankers had been invited to meet Mr. CHASE socially, at the up-town residence of the Assistant Treasurer, in the evening, the purpose of his visit was *not* to raise a Loan. The subsequent dealings on the Stock Exchange were of the same excited nature as on Friday, and the closing prices nearly as high, as noted in the outside figures of the following table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134½@138¾@136½@138⅞
U. S. Notes for Customs	129½@136½
U. S. 6 ₽ cents. 1881	99@97
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₽ cts	102¾@103@102⅝
New-York Central	107½@116@114½
New-York and Erie	65⅝@71½@68½@70⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	97½@101@99¾@100⅜
Rock Island	82@87½@86⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	86½@93½@92⅞
Michigan Southern	45½@49@48¼
Michigan Central	90⅞@96@94⅞
Toledo	77⅞@84½@83⅛
Galena	83@87@86⅞
Illinois Central	82½@87¼@86⅛
Panama	171@175
Pacific Mall	136½@149½@148⅝
Missouris	61½@67⅝@65¼
Tennessees	58@64@62⅝
Hudson River	82½@90½
Harlem Preferred	56½@65
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	56⅝@66½
Harlem Common	26@32

From what has since occurred between the Secretary and our principal Bankers and private Capitalists, we are led to suppose that one of his objects in visiting New-York, at the present moment—following the unanimous but respectful decision of the Committee of Ways and Means, that they could not report his Free Banking Scheme as part or parcel of the main Treasury Bill of the Session—was to attempt to enlist a further sentiment in its favor through the Banking influence of this City, as an alternative to the more direct issue of United States Notes of lawful tender by the Government. What success may eventually attend this endeavor it would, perhaps, be premature to say. Thus far we are inclined to think he has met but little encouragement. As we shall have occasion to recur to this matter soon, we postpone for the present any further remarks upon it.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,909,759 against $1,889,567 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,250,152, against $2,246,010 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $802,000.

We hope to be able, in a few days, to receive from the Custom House the official Trade returns for December, which will complete the tables for the calendar year 1862, and enable us to resume our weekly comparative summary as from the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1862.

The following are the last bidding prices on Saturday of the Railway mortgages, which continue in free demand at rising figures:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......117	Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75.......114
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76 120	St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts.......102
Erie firsts, '68.......120	T. H & A. 2ds. Pref.... 88
Erie seconds, '79.......116	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.. 30
Erie thirds, '83.......112	Chi. & N.W. s. f.......106½
Erie fourths, '80.......105	Chi. & N. W. Ap. Ex 89
Erie fifths, '88.......102	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.. 96
Buf., N. Y.& E. 1st, '77.100	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s. 89
Hudson firsts, '69.......117	Chi.& N. W. 1sts Ass... 68
Hudson seconds s. f. '85.112½	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 41½
Hudson thirds, '75.......105½	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts.... 65
Hudson convert, '67....103	Lack. & W. Bonds.......115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73...110	Tol. & Wab. firsts.......104½
Harlem seconds, '64....106	Tol. & Wab. seconds... 87
Harlem thirds, '68....... 95	Mil. & P du Chien 1sts. 110
Mich. Cen. 8 ₽ c.'69,'72.114	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.......114
Mich. C n. f. 8 ₽ c. '82.121	Clev. & Toledo S. F....106½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1sts..119	N. Jer. Cen. 2ds.......110
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2ds.... 99	Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 1sts....109
Mich.S.&N.I.s f.7 ₽ c..108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds. 97½

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROAD, DEC. 1.

Construction account		$7,771,062
Personal property		48,118
Telegraph		16,913
Balance of personal accounts		26,360
Assets in hands of Receiver		389,191
Total		$8,251,646
DR.		
Capital stock		$3,832,712
First Mortgage Bond		800,000
Second Mortgage Bond		1,189,000
Third Mortgage Bond		1,166,000
Funded debt Mortgage Bonds		1,059,028
River Line Bonds		20,000
Dividend Bonds		75,077
Income Bonds		15,500
Bills payable		94,329
Total		$8,251,646
Passenger Receipts for year	$425,527	
Freight	930,410	
Mails, Express, Rents, &c.	70,379	
		$1,436,317
Expenses of operations		662,064
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Lease		85,000
Interest on first Mortgage Bonds		55,720
Interest on second Mortgage Bonds		86,065
Interest on third Mortgage Bonds		81,497
Interest on Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds		26,285
General Interest and Exchange		32,651
New Engines and Cars		30,219
New Bridges, Station-houses, &c.		43,581
Leaving Surplus Earnings		327,281
Total		$1,436,317

It affords us much pleasure to announce that the Hudson River Railroad has resumed its dividends to the Shareholders, at the rate of 6 ₽ cent. per annum. The January Dividend was declared by the Directors on Saturday, payable in cash on 11th February.

We understand that Mr. WATTS SHERMAN sails for California to-day, to be absent a month or two, for the purpose, in part, of extending the relations and business of the Banking-House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. with that rich and prosperous young State, and the Pacific Coast generally.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 18,092 bbls. Flour, 1,002 bbls. and 534 bags Corn Meal, 313 bushels Wheat, 17,472 bushels Corn, 460 bushels Rye, 2,548 bushels Barley, 28,811 bushels Oats, 3,245 bushels Malt, 4,909 pkgs. Provisions, and 483 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₽ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning: 662 bbls., including 481 bbls. Pots, and 181 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 75 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $35@$36 ₽ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade exhibits very little animation at present, though there are some country buyers in market. Stocks are moderate, and prices very firm. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "A few Western buyers have made their appearance in the market, but stocks of seasonable Boots and Shoes are at present so limited that there is no considerable movement to note. Prices are nominally unchanged, but there is a general feeling of great firmness, and as higher rates are considered inevitable, holders are very indifferent to sales. Manufacturers seem quite discouraged, and are turning out but little work except to order, as the cost of stock is increasing, and journeymen in some places are 'on a strike,' necessitating a suspension of operations."

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, and 5,500 bags have been sold, part at 28½c.@29½c. ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, at 69c.@69½c. for Middlings, ₽ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and prices have been tending downward to-day. The receipts have been quite limited. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 10@$6 35; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 10@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 05 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 10	@$6 35
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 90
Superfine Western	6 10	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 95	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 95	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 90	@10 00

Southern Flour is less buoyant to-day; sales of 1,400 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 55@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$8 10 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ₽ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less inquired for, and prices have declined about 1c. ₽ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales, since our last, of 86,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 57@$1 66; Amber Western at $1 51@$1 53½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 46@$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 43½; Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 34 ₽ bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales since our last, 48,000 bush. at 81c.@82c. for shipping Mixed Western; 78c.@80½c. for Eastern Mixed; 67c.@77c. for unsound, 85c. for Yellow Western, and 83c.@86c. for White Western, ₽ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 88c.@$1, according to quality, ₽ bushel. Oats continue in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 74c.; Canada at 71½c.@73c.; Western at 71c.@73c.; State at 73c.@74c., and Jersey at 67c.@70c., ₽ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 35@$1 55 ₽ bushel. Sales 1,300 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 800 bushels changed hands at $1 65 ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in active request, and is now up to 95c.@$1 10 ₽ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in more demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₽ ℔.

HEMP—Manila is now up to 9¾c.@10c. ₽ ℔.; sales, 1,500 bales. The movements in Manila Hemp the past year, showing the imports, consumption and stocks in the United States for the year 1862, we copy from the Boston Circular of Messrs. AARON D. WELD & SON:

Stock in United States, Jan. 1, 1862.

	Bales.
In importers' and speculators' hands	90,871
Manufacturers'	27,150
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1862	118,021
Imported from Manila	102,666
Imported from Europe	15,588
Less exported to Europe	19,642— 98,612
Total supply in 1862	216,633

Stock, Jan. 1, 1863.

	Bales.
Importers and speculators in Boston	27,922
Importers & speculators in New-York	43,210
Manufacturers in New-York, Philadelphia, &c.	10,671
Manufacturers in Boston	13,952
Total stock, Jan. 1, 1863	95,755
Consumption in 1862	120,878
On the way from Manila, Jan. 1, 1863	10,441

The imports, stock and consumption for a number of years has been as follows:

	Imported. Bales.	Stock, Dec. 31. Bales	Consumed. Bales.
1862	118,254	95,755	120,878
1861	137,806	118,021	105,322
1860	145,026	85,537	143,618
1859	132,309	84,129	129,321
1858	127,815	81,149	110,682
1857	120,928	64,008	119,156
1856	160,937	82,140	114,203
1855	109,366	35,406	100,760
1854	88,074	26,890	90,174
1853	118,776	28,900	106,376
1852	93,166	20,000	87,066
1851	70,688	14,000	60,888
1850	54,409	4,200	72,769

HIDES—Have been more active at advanced prices. Week's receipts 7,812 Hides; sales, 86,000 Hides and 92 bales Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 32,800 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 28c.@28½c., cash, usual selection; 600 Buenos Ayres Kips, 11½ ℔s., 27c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 California, 22 ℔s., 28c., cash, usual selection; 1,200 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., 27c. cash, usual selection; 31,000 Orinoco, 21@22 ℔s., 27c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Maracaibo, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 3,000 Minas, 15 ℔s., on private terms; 600 New-Orleans Dry Salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 400 Western, 20@25 ℔s., on private terms; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 17 bales Calcutta Cow, 9½ ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 New-Orleans Slaughter, 35@65 ℔s., part 10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 3,200 Washington Slaughter, 80 ℔s., on private terms; 2,800 Western Slaughter, 50@65 ℔s., 10c.@10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 4,700 City Slaughter, 50@70 ℔s., 9c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 178,800 Dry Hides, 5,000 Wet Salted Hides.

IRON—Has been quiet here. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says: "There is a steady demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, but most makers have sold up; the sales reach 2,000@3,000 tons Anthracite, taken in lots, at $30@$33 for the three numbers, cash and time, and $28½ for hard Iron, cash. Blooms continue scarce. For Manufactured Iron the inquiry is good and prices firm.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., notice thus: "For Hemlock Soles the market has been active throughout the week, under a very general demand from most sections. A large number of Eastern buyers have been in the market and purchased very freely at old prices, while considerable business has been done on orders from State and Western dealers. In prices we can note no quotable change, though toward the latter part of the week there is a disposition on the part of the trade to demand higher rates, and the market closes firm with an upward tendency in prices. From the tanneries the receipts are to a fair extent, but not equal to the sales, and the stock continues to decrease. For Oak Sole the demand remains steady, at full rates, with a very moderate stock on hand. Upper in the Rough is also in light supply, with a fair inquiry from dealers and curriers." We quote, Sole—Oak, slaughtered and salted, good light, 31c.@33c., six months; Oak, slaughtered and salted, good middle, 33c.@35c., six months; Oak, slaughtered and salted, good heavy, 32c.@34c., six months; Oak, light cropped, good, 35c.@39c., six months; Oak, middle cropped, good, 38c.@40c., six months. Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 26c.@27c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 29c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 29c.@30½c., cash; Hemlock, California, good light, 25½c.@27c., cash; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c.@30½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24½c.@25½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@26c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor all weights, 17c.@20c., cash; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 27c.@29c., cash; Oak, slaughter, in rough, 32c.@34c., six months.

OILS—Refined Petroleum is in less request and is heavy at 40c.@42½c., ₽ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds. Messrs. LYLES, POLHAMUS & Co. have prepared the following statement of the past year's movements in Whale and Sperm Oils and Whalebone, in the United States:

	Sperm Oil, bbls.	Whale Oil, bbls.	Whalebone ℔s.
Stocks Jan. 1, 1862	16,132	58,438	437,000
Imports	54,886	99,787	697,150
Exports	28,382	68,470	1,004,981
Consumption	26,692	68,236	39,169
Stocks Jan. 1, 1863	15,938	21,519	90,000

Average prices: | Whale Oil..........59¾c.
Sperm Oil......$1 41⅝ | Whalebone..........95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request to-day at $14 25 for Mess, $11 50@$12 50 for Prime, and $16 50 for City Prime Mess, ₽ bbl. Sales 2,750 bbls. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ₽ ℔. Bacon continues in lively request, at 7c.@9½c. ₽ ℔.; sales 1,900 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c., and very choice at 10¾c. ₽ ℔. Beef continues quiet, at previous prices; sales since our last 164 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₽ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₽ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₽ ℔. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 9½c.@13c. ₽ ℔.

SEEDS—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 8,000 bushels Clover, at $6 25@$6 50 ₽ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made of 5,500 Matamoras Goat at 60c., less discount; 15 bales Buenos Ayres do. on private terms; 42 bales Para Deer, 5 bales Honduras do., and 4 bales Sisal do., on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day, sales having been confined to 165 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 ℔s. at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 40½c.@41c. ₽ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in brisk request at rising prices. The week's sales include 165,000 ℔s. Domestic at 60c.@62½c., mostly at 61c. for Mixed Fleece, and 60c.@67c. for Pulled; 1,700 bales California, part on Boston account, at 40c.@45c., and 1,200 bales Foreign, including Cape at 31c.@33c.; Danskoi at 36c.@38c., and Mestizo at 24c.@28c. ₽ ℔. In Boston, sales have been made during the week of 400,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, from 63½c.@75c. ₽ ℔., as to quality, including New-York State Fleece at 63½c., choice Michigan Fleece at 64c.@65c., fine Ohio at 67c., and in some instances at 80c., extra Pulled at 70c., and tub-washed at 70c.@75c. ₽ ℔., and 120 bales Mediterranean and South American at various prices, as to quality. In Philadelphia sales have been made, during the week, of 200,000 ℔s., medium and fine Fleece, at 63c.@68c. ₽ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements, included 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₽ bbl.; 30,000 bush. Wheat, in bags, at 7¾d. ₽ bush.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s. ₽ tierce, and 1,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 20s.@32s 6d., by American and foreign vessels respectively, ₽ ton. For London, 700 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₽ tce. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ₽ tce. For Gloucester, a foreign bark, with Wheat, at 9½d. ₽ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 427 tons, to Antwerp or Rotterdam, privilege of Petroleum at £1,000; a Prussian bark, 458 tons, to Antwerp, (or a port between Havre and Hamburg,) 3,000 Petroleum, 7s.; a British brig, 241 tons, to Rotterdam, 1,500 Petroleum, 9s.; a Norwegian bark, to Havre, 2,500 Petroleum, 8s.; a British ship, 1,500 tons, to Liverpool, 25s.; one, 1,100 tons, same voyage, 28s.; a Bremen ship, 700 tons, same, Provisions, 30s.; a Prussian ship, 679 tons, same, Provisions, 31s.; a British bark, 425 tons, same, Provisions, 30s.; one, 302 tons, to Jersey, 2,000 Flour, 2s. 6d.; a British bark, 591 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 37s. 6d.; a ship, 1,368 tons, to Melbourne, $19,000; two, 850 and 1,000 tons, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, $17; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $3 75; a British brig, 147 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $4 under and $3 50 on deck; a schooner, 134 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, $1,400; a British schooner, 71 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $950; one, 1,800 bbls., same voyage, $2,400; one, 80 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,100; a British brig, 1,500 bbls., to the windward, $1,100; a brig, 321 tons, same voyage, $2,500; a brig, 332 tons, to Sagua and back, Sugar, 40c.; a British brig, 131 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600; a brig, 296 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c.; a British brig, 290 tons, same voyage, 45c.; a British schooner, 160 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Molasses, $3 25 under and $3 on deck; one, same voyage, Sugar, 42½c., and Molasses $3; a brig, 225 tons, to Trinidad (Cuba) and back, 40c. and $3; one, 227 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 40c., Melado 37c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to St. Thomas, 75c. ₽ bbl.; a schooner, 156 tons, to Nassau, N. P., $950, and back from Mexico, on private terms; a British ship, 1,260 tons, to Liverpool, a ship, 832 tons, from Boston to West Coast of South America, a British brig, 225 tons, to West Coast of Africa and back, a bark, 273 tons, to Malta, Trieste and back, a British ship, 791 tons, to Bordeaux, Staves, a French brig and a British brig, 250 tons, to Havre, the latter Petroleum, a British brig to Oporto, a British bark to Antwerp, Petroleum, a ship, 649 tons, hence from Philadelphia to Acapulco, Coal; one 1,142 tons, hence to Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 352 tons, to Rio Janeiro, a ship from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, a bark, 796 tons, to Vera Cruz, a Norwegian bark, 495 tons, to Havana, a schooner, 175 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec 31	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans	Steamer Marion	Jan. 17.
For Newbern	Steamer Mary Sanford	Jan. 20.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

KENT'S
EAST INDIA COFFEE.
GENERAL DEPOT REMOVED
NO. 154 READE-STREET,
Opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also, sold by
THOMAS R. ACKLAND,
NO. 226 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
And at
NO. 79½ MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR LONG ISLAND,
BOWDEN & CO.,
NO. 100 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.
GROCERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED
ON
LIBERAL TERMS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing by the name and firm of SCHAFER & BENECKE, in the City of New-York and San Francisco, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having any claims against said firm, will please present them for immediate payment at our office, No. 51 Murray-st. C. A. BENECKE is authorized to sign for the firm in liquidation in the City of New-York, and SCHAFER BROS. will sign for said firm in San Francisco.
J. F. SCHAFER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863. C. A. BENECKE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of SCHAFER & BROTHER, who will continue the business of the old firm at No. 51 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 513 Sacramento-st., San Francisco. J. F. SCHAFER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863. H. H. SCHAFER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WOOD, WORTHINGTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm to be used only in liquidation.
A. J. WOOD,
S. WORTHINGTON,
PALMER TOWNSEND.

The oil and lard refining business carried on by the late firm, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 313 Washington-st.
WOOD & WORTHINGTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, JANUARY 12,
THE BALANCE of their
FALL IMPORTATION OF DRESS GOODS
at
A GREAT REDUCTION,
in order to close out before receiving
THEIR SPRING STOCK, consisting of
200 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS in AZULINE BLUE, IMPERIAL PURPLE, DRABS, BROWNS and GREEN, from 87½ cents to $1 25, formerly $1 10 to $1 50.
100 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTHS and VELOURS, 85 cents and $1; ALL WOOL, former price $1 15 and $1 35.
200 PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, from 20 to 40 cents, formerly 25 to 60 cents.
Also,
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &C.,
with a great variety of
GOODS AT THE SAME REDUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
OFFER THIS WEEK THEIR STOCK OF
BEAVER, VELVET, AND PLUSH CLOAKS
MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.
FINE WOOLEN VELVET CLOAKS VERY CHEAP.
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING
SALE OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 10 A. M.
$35,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
5,000 Dozen Linen HANDKERCHIEFS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
LADIES' FINE ALL LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
LADIES' FINE French, 12c., 15c.
FINE GRASS LINEN, 18c.
GENTS' ALL LINEN, 12c., 15c., 18c., Extra at 25c.
FINE WORKED Sets at 50 Cents on the DOLLAR. Extra, 75c. and $1.
WORKED COLLARS CLOSING OUT, 6c. to 75c.
NEEDLEWORK FLOUNCINGS, 3c., 6c.
1,000 Fine Worked HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $1 50.
Fine Linen and Lace EDGINGS, 1c., 2c. yard.
LARGE STOCK OF RIBBONS.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c. to 37c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c. piece up.
TRIMMING VELVETS CLOSING CHEAP.
FELT BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
Fine Felt BLOOMERS, 25c., 3.c., 50c., 63c.
Fine Felt BONNETS, closing 75c.
3,500 yards DRESS TARLETONS, DOUBLE WIDTH, 12c., 18c., 25c.
4,000 Yards, all Colors, in Silk Illusions. Double width, for Dresses, 3c., 6c., 9c. yard.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS. BONNET VELVETS, 31c., 50c., 63c.
LOT OF SILKS, FOR EVENING DRESSES, 50c.
25,000 dozens Spool Cotton.
Good Basting Cotton, 2 spools 1c.
Best 200 yard Cotton, 4c.
Lot of genuine Orrs and Macnaughts, 4c.
Best Crochet Cotton, half price, 4c.
Lot of fine French Cottons, 2c.
Lot Spools, linen floss, 2c.
Best Rolls Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Worsted Skirt Braids, all colors, 3c.
Finest Alpaca Braids, 2c. yard.
Best Pins and Needles, 4c. paper.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Lot of silk-lined Gloves, 12c.
Lot of Ladies' Plush, lined, 10c.
Lot of fine Gloves, in every style, 12c. to 75c.
Fine Zephyr Sleeves for Ladies, 18c.
Woolen Hoods, 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c.
Lot of Gents' Half Hose, 6c.
Ladies' fine Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c.
With 1,500 lots of goods of every description, to be sold in order to take stock.
Fancy Goods of every description.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK
REDUCED IN PRICE
FROM 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
ALL OUR STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALL OUR STOCK
OF RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
$6 00 Beaver Cloaks for $4 50.
$8 00 Beaver Cloaks for $6 00.
$10 00 Beaver Cloaks for $8 00.
$12 00 French Beaver Cloaks for $9 50.
$14 00 French Beaver Super-trimmings, $11.
DRESS GOODS.
18c. Valencias for 12½c. per yard.
25c. Paris Velours for 18c. per yard.
50c. Poplins for 30c. per yard.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BLEACHED SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
ALSO,
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $1 50 TO $2 50.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS AT 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s. and 9s. A YARD.
ALSO,
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, CRAPES, H'D'K'FS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FOR BALLS AND EVENING DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE STOCK OF TARLETANS, SWISS MUSLINS, TULLES, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.
Our store will close at 7 o'clock every evening, on and after Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

JOHN TAYLOR & SONS,
ALBANY BREWERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 334 GREENWICH-ST.,
Nos. 23 and 25 JAY-ST.,
AND No. 321 WASHINGTON ST., NEW-YORK.
Their brewing establishment at Albany is one of the largest in this country, in which are introduced all the new improvements in machinery, in this and other countries.
Their Malting Houses, where they manufacture their own malt, are all conducted under the personal superintendence of themselves.
They therefore feel confident in challenging comparison with any other brands of Ale produced in this or any other country.
They guarantee their article to be made from the PURE JUICE of the
BARLEY-CORN,
unadulterated by any WEST INDIA MALT, or other ingredients used to produce CHEAP Ale or Beer, which this country is flooded with.
FOR OVER FORTY YEARS,
during which time this house has been in successful operation, it has been the chief aim of the firm to produce an article of Ale equal to any brewed in the world.
Their whole means and time have been expended in perfecting such improvement as would overcome the extreme changes of climate we are subjected to in this country.
THEY BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC
that they feel the fullest confidence in recommending their brands of
ALBANY IMPERIAL CREAM, AND XX ALES,
as equal in quality, purity, and excellence, to any produced for Northern, Southern, or the West India markets, to be had in casks, half casks, and butts.
BREWERY, No. 133 BROADWAY, cor. ARCH, ALBANY.
Depots—No. 334 GREENWICH, cor. of JAY, NEW-YORK.
" No. 117 COMMERCIAL, corner of RICHMOND, BOSTON.
Agents—A. W. WILLIAMS, Stamford, Ct.
CONRAD & SMITH, Bridgeport, Ct.
C. A. TUTTLE & CO., New-Haven, Ct.
B. F. BECKWITH, New-London, Ct.
J. W. DANFORTH & CO., Hartford, Ct.
RAWSON & WHIPPLE, Norwich, Ct.
J. B. HENNESSEY, Providence, R. I.
Y. S. STEERE, New-Bedford, Mass.
D. W. & H. E. RICHARDS, Newark, N. J.
GROVER & WHEELER, New-Brunswick, N. J.
BATES & WOOD, Washington, D. C.
JEROME TAYLOR, Newbern, N. C.
And others in the Northern and Eastern States.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — THE CHIMNEY CORNER — THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. MACGOWAN ON JAPAN.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY,

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 663 Broadway)—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have at last authentic advices from Vicksburgh, a dispatch-boat having arrived at Cairo from the mouth of the YAZOO. It appears that the repulse of Gen. SHERMAN was complete, and the entire force under the direction of Gen. MCCLERNAND, reëmbarked on transports, closely pressed by the enemy—who, however, coming too near the gunboats, were driven back with heavy loss At last accounts, the expedition had arrived at Island No. 82, on the way to Napoleon. The fighting at Vicksburgh has evidently been much exaggerated, as our losses are now stated at only 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

The steamship *Creole* arrived at this port last evening, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 3d inst., bringing the highly important intelligence that Galveston has been recaptured by the rebels, under command of Gen. MAGRUDER. The news was obtained by the Purser of the *Creole* from the gunboat *Clifton*, which passed in over the Bar at Southwest Pass as the *Creole* came out, on the evening of the 3d. It appears that the place was attacked by land and water on the morning of the 1st inst. Col. BURRILL and his men, who were on shore, were all killed or taken prisoners. Five rebel steamers, barricaded with cotton bales, made an attack on the *Harriet Lane*, and carried her by boarding. Capt. WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. LEE and all the men were killed or captured. Capt. WILSON, of the *Owasco*, was killed, Commodore RENSHAW blew up the flagship *Westfield* to prevent her falling into the rebel's hands, and by a premature explosion he and his First Lieutenant, ZIMMERMANN, were killed. Two barges loaded with coal, also fell into the hands of the rebels, who were believed to be about 5,000 strong, while our force on shore did not number more than 300, the residue of our men not having arrived at the time of the attack. All the transports having troops on board had returned to New-Orleans in consequence of this disaster, which will no doubt speedily be retrieved. It is understood that important dispatches from Gen. BANKS have been brought on by the *Creole*. Admiral FARRAGUT was about to make an attack on Port Hudson, but was waiting for the coöperation of the land forces under Gen. BANKS. The three negro regiments already raised in the Department had been ordered to garrison Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Pike, etc. The *National Advocate*, JACOB BARKER'S paper, had been stopped by order of Gen. BANKS for the dissemination of incendiary news. This is the third time the publication of the paper has been suspended.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning, we had advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., inclusive. The Capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of the 30th ult., the cause of the fire being unknown. Seventy thousand dollars damage was done. A rebel report has reached New-Orleans, from Galveston, that the National forces there have bombarded the city—the provocation being a shot fired by some one at some of our forces on shore. Not much damage appears to have been done, however. Our correspondent at New-Orleans has obtained information that the rebel army in the Southwest is in the most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi, ranging from 17 to 60 years of age. They are armed in the most miscellaneous manner—some with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 men at Port Hudson and in the neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least eight thousand disabled in the hospitals. It is likely that, in the absence of any demonstration from below, some of the Port Hudson force has been sent up to Vicksburgh, and joined PEMBERTON in time to assist in the repulse of Gen. SHERMAN.

The rebels have laid out an extensive programme for Gen. FOSTER in North Carolina. According to a dispatch from Kingston, dated the 8th inst., published in the Charleston papers, immense preparations are being made for an advance, reinforcements having swelled our army at Newbern and Morehead City to 50,000 strong, and the intention being to attack simultaneously Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst. announces that BRAGG has fallen back to Tullahoma—a fact with which we were before acquainted—and insinuates that he will remain there, it being a good position for defence.

Late dispatches from Murfreesboro report that immediately after receiving his wound in the battle at Murfreesboro', Gen. RANSOM left for the South, in company with his wife. Wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their own loss in the several engagements at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels, and to conceal the real weakness of their force left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. Not a guerrilla is left in the State. The pursuit of MORGAN has been spirited, although no battle has been fought since he left the vicinity of Springfield. MORGAN has been compelled in the rapidity of his flight to abandon his wagons, caissons, and some of his prisoners. The fifty-six guerrillas who were captured in the vicinity of Danville, were members of MORGAN'S band and are now in prison at Louisville. We have full confirmation of the announcement that our forces are again in possession of Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, and that the Kentucky Cavalry is still pursuing the rebel MORGAN.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that another expedition is already in East Tennessee. We have reason to believe, that with the retreat of BRAGG to Chattanooga, the entire State will be free from rebel dominion.

The statement that Gen. GRANT lost $5,000,000 worth of supplies at Holly Springs is manifestly a gross exaggeration. If his army numbered 50,000 men, 1,500,000 rations, a supply of thirty days, at 15 cents per ration (a liberal estimate) would cost but $225,000 or $250,000 including transportation. Five million dollars' worth would be ten months supply. Rations for forty days is all he could have been likely to accumulate, and a large proportion of these were probably at other points so that he could not have lost more than $330,000 worth. It is not possible that sufficient cotton was destroyed to make up the amount to $5,000,000.

The rebels had a report in Richmond, on the 8th inst, that Gen. SUMNER'S Grand Division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South, but a dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there is no truth in the report.

We have a rumor by way of Charlotte, N. C., that HINDMAN, the rebel General commanding in Arkansas, has executed ten National officers in retaliation for the execution of ten guerrillas by Gen. MCNEIL, of Missouri. We regard the story as improbable.

Gen. DIX has informed the War Department that on Wednesday night a party of National cavalry and infantry, sent out by Gen. KEYES from Yorktown, landed at West Point, proceeded to White House, destroyed the dépôt and rolling stock of the railroad there, burned a steamer and several sloops, boats and barges, loaded with grain, secured a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons, and returned on Friday morning, having sustained no loss whatever.

We have advices to the 6th inst. from Key West, brought to this port yesterday by the steam transports *Curlew* and *Atlantic*. The news is not specially important. A large number of steamers belonging to the Banks Expedition had entered the harbor, either going or coming—all of them to coal, and some of them for repairs. Five additional prizes had been brought in by our blockading vessels. The Admiralty Court was again in session for the adjudication of prize cases, and it was expected that a large amount of condemned property would soon be sold by the United States Marshal. Local affairs were progressing satisfactorily under the administration of the new commandant, Col. GOODE.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, we learn from Fortress Monroe, has succeeded in effecting exchanges with the rebels which will restore about twenty thousand of our paroled officers and men to the service.

First—All the officers and men who were delivered at City Point from the 11th November, 1862, to January 1, 1863.

Second—All officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry.

Third—All the officers and men paroled at Winchester, Nov. 15 and 26, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1862.

Fourth—All officers and men paroled by Col. IMBODEN, C. S. A., Nov. 9, 1862.

Fifth—All officers and men paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, N. C.

Sixth—All captures in Missouri, Arkansas, New-Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863, are duly exchanged.

Seventh—All captures in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Eighth—All captures on the sea and Gulf coasts and waters flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the Assembly, the forty-eighth ballot for Speaker was reached without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Java* passed Cape Race on Saturday, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Londonderry on the 2d. The workingmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which an address to President LINCOLN, congratulating him on his course, was adopted. It is announced that the English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The London *Times* argues from this increase that Cotton is *not* King, and that it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions until they are absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy. Additional French troops are imperatively called for in Mexico, to the extent of ten thousand men. Cotton had a downward tendency in the Liverpool market, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Breadstuffs were steady and unchanged. Provisions were very dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜ for money.

The New-Jersey Legislature is to meet at Trenton to-morrow noon, and as both Houses are largely Democratic an organization will doubtless be effected promptly. Gov. PARKER will not be inaugurated until Jan. 20.

There were coined at the mint, in Philadelphia, during December, five million four hundred and thirty thousand cents, and yet the cry is for more. A year ago there was quite an outcry against the Government because it issued the metals so plentifully; now people cannot get enough of them, although it is well understood that they are not by any means worth their nominal value.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, the boiler of a new Government steam transport, named the *Tulip*, exploded when near Sandy Hook, and two engineers, a fireman and a coalpasser were killed. The steamer is owned in South-street, and had been chartered by the Government to convey army stores, &c., to Beaufort, S. C. She was on her way there when the accident occurred. Coroner NAUMANN will investigate the case to-day.

The Stock Market on Saturday afternoon recovered its temporary depression, and closed buoyant on the Railway list and for American Gold Coin. Gold, 138½. Exchange, 152.

Breadstuff, were depressed and lower on Saturday. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Laths, Coal and Naval Stores. Rio Coffee was actively sought after. A good demand prevailed for Hay, Hides, Manilla Hemp, Tallow, Whisky, Port, Lard, and Bacon. Petroleum was heavy and lower. The freight market was less active with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

The Proposed Enlargement of the Erie and Illinois Canals.

It is a crowning test of the greatness of a people that the very extremity of their struggle for existence is the moment in which they are the most intent in projecting and prosecuting, with all the unconcern and steadiness characteristic of a period of profound quiet, works on a colossal scale, not for defence or aggression alone, but for the promotion of the general welfare. It is nothing less than a prescience of their triumph in their great struggle, and that what they sow in storm shall be gathered and enjoyed in peace. Such a confidence belongs only to a people in the vigor of youth, to whom the vicissitudes that befall do not cloud the future, but are the accidents, not the rule, or law, of their being.

No nation can lay claim to this test more fully than our own. Never were a people more alive to great enterprises which require a continent for their theatre, but in which the old world has as deep a stake as our own. Since the breaking out of the rebellion, ample provision has been made for spanning the continent by a railroad from ocean to ocean, the work upon which is speedily to be commenced. One other work only is wanting to the completeness of our grand system, and to give the highest value and effect to our resources, which is a *great water-line*, capable of receiving large-class vessels, and extending from the mouth of the Mississippi to the harbor of New-York. For this line nature has made every provision short of its actual execution. The vast inland seas of the continent are so nicely poised on the crest of the great central plateau, that they have an almost equal choice whether they will discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and under the sun of the tropics, or into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the climate of the frigid zone. At one time they undoubtedly flowed in the former direction. But neither outlet was suited to the commercial wants of the vast territory they drained. One was closed for one half of the year by a rigorous Winter; the other, for a nearly equal period, was rendered almost uninhabitable by its pestilential climate.

The great task set before our people, consequently, was the correction of this oversight of nature, so that by a new water line the vast currents of commerce could discharge themselves upon the densely populated shores of the Atlantic, midway between the extremes of heat and cold, and where every provision but one had been made for his welfare that man could ask—easy access to the great seats of agriculture of the Continent. The enterprise of the people of New-York first opened an outlet on the east, by the construction of the Erie Canal, a work which instantly crowned their great City the Metropolis of the Continent. On the West a similar attempt was made to form a great water-line from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by reopening the channel that once existed in that direction, but which was closed at some distant epoch by a slight upheaval of the western bank of the lake. But this work at the time was found to be too arduous for the limited means and experience which then existed. The idea of cutting down the summit to a level with the lake had to be abandoned, and a canal of limited capacity and cost substituted in place of the one first proposed. To feed the summit, the waters of the lake are raised by machinery eight feet to the summit, whence they fall off with the inclination of the country toward the Gulf of Mexico.

An interior water-line was thus formed, extending from the harbor of New-York to the mouth of the Mississippi, having a length of nearly 3,000 miles. The effect of its construction was most magical. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of merchandise from Buffalo to the City of New-York was $100—a sum twice as great as the value of wheat, and four times greater than the value of Indian corn when landed upon our docks. Such an expense of transportation, far exceeding the value of the leading products of the interior, left them without a commercial value, if grown a hundred miles distant from navigable water lines. The opening of the Erie Canal, consequently, was the event that rendered the West habitable for a population not content to confine their production to what they could directly consume. It changed the whole aspect of the Continent, and with the aid of works subsequently constructed with a similar object, has made us as a nation what we are—a marvel of progress in numbers, wealth and power.

The Erie Canal, when first opened, was forty feet wide and four feet deep. Its locks, 90 by 15 feet, were capable of passing boats of about 60 tons burden. Its capacity for twenty years was fully up to the volume of the internal commerce of the country, when the enlargement of the canal, with its locks, were commenced. This enlargement, which trebled the capacity of the original work, was completed, fortunately the very year that the great rebellion broke out. There is no doubt whatever that this enlargement saved us from national bankruptcy, as it was the only channel through which we received or could have obtained the products necessary for the maintenance of our foreign commerce. Of the $100,000,000 of breadstuffs sent abroad in 1861, and which took the place of cotton in our exports, an equal value came through the canal, the amount transported by the railroads to tidewater barely sufficing to feed our own population.

But while the enlargement of the canal did so much for the country, the Western farmer received the smallest share of the advantage. During the past year the capacity of this great work was so crowded that charges for transportation exceeded largely those of former years. The increase in the productiveness of the interior, with its increased means for transportation, was in far greater ratio than that of the canal. The tonnage of Western produce reaching tidewater through the Erie canal in 1860 was 54,819 tons; in 1861, 778,858 tons; in 1861 it reached 2,156,425 tons. For 1862 the amount must have reached very nearly 3,000,000 tons. The two great railroads of the State the past year have transported, in the aggregate, very nearly 1,500,000 each. This vast and unexampled increase has been almost entirely due to the progress of railroads in that section of the country tributary to the basin of the Great Lakes. Since 1850, 11,000 miles of railway have been constructed in the Northwestern States alone. The number of tons of merchandise annually transported over them will equal fully 1,000 tons to the mile, or a total of 11,000,000 tons, having an average value of $100 to the ton, or an aggregate value of $1,100,000,000. Such is the vast commerce seeking an outlet to Eastern markets, and explains not only the great earnings, but the excessive charges for transportation the past year over the public works of our State, and is only one of the evidences of the immense development of the internal commerce of the country, for which all the provision yet made for transporting its products to the market is entirely inadequate.

This vast commerce consequently must come to a stand till we again increase the capacity of the Erie Canal. Enlargement of the locks is proposed as a war measure, to allow the passage of gunboats for the protection of our northern frontier, now left defenceless by treaty stipulations with Great Britain. That Power, by means of the public works of Canada, can place at the briefest notice, a fleet of gunboats, which she as well as the United States are restricted from building, on any of the lakes. The cost of the enlargement proposed, which will not exceed $8,500,000, will treble the capacity of a work which already has cost the State over $50,000,000, and which will transport the present year 5,000,000 tons. With its capacity raised to 15,000,000 tons annually, the nation can go on for years with the marvelous progress of the past, in numbers, productiveness and wealth.

The Illinois Canal, undertaken and prosecuted as a war measure, is to allow the passage into Lake Michigan of the largest class boats navigating the Mississippi. It is to have a depth of seven feet, a width, on the bottom, 160 feet, and locks 350 by 75 feet. The two works together will form the most magnificent and navigable water line upon the globe.. Their completion would double the value of many of the products of the West, by the reduction it would effect in the cost of transportation. Where the Western farmer gets ten cents a bushel for his corn, he would get thirty. His means of consumption would be increased in an equal degree, so that the manufacturer and merchant in the East would be equally benefited with the producer of food. Every section of the country would share equally in the advantage; and as the internal commerce of this country is a creation rather than a growth, we have only to supply the means to rival and eclipse all the marvels of the past.

Bragg at Tullahoma—The Grand Bearings of Rosecrans' Victory.

Gen. BRAGG'S army, when it occupied Murfreesboro, was exactly in the geographical centre of the State of Tennessee. It was a capital position for offence or defence. From there he guarded East Tennessee, the most important strategic region in the Southern Confederacy; he menaced ROSECRANS at Nashville; he threatened GRANT'S army in the rear, and could reinforce Vicksburgh, as is proved by the fact that, just before the late battle, he sent ten thousand men there; he guarded the States of Alabama and Georgia on the north; and in case he defeated ROSECRANS, he would gain control of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and probably of the whole State of Tennessee; and he would also be in an admirable position to march up to the northern line of Kentucky, from which he retreated before Gen. BUELL, three months ago. Murfreesboro itself had been chosen by BRAGG, for its natural and artificial advantages, and had been well fortified during the two months he occupied it. It had railroad connections with the Charleston and Memphis road, and the lines connected therewith, running south and east as far as Richmond. It was in the centre of a region which abounded with provisions and forage—if any part of the South may be said to do so. In all military aspects, Murfreesboro was a good position. It was a point from which the rebel commander would never have retreated if it had been at all possible for him to hold it.

The Richmond papers announce that BRAGG "has fallen back to Tullahoma, 32 miles south of Murfreesboro, and 71 from Nashville, as a base of operations and position of defence." In both the latter respects, however, Tullahoma is very far inferior to the position from which BRAGG retreated on the 3d of January; and it is so much inferior in offensive and defensive value to other positions further south, that we doubt very much whether he will remain there any length of time, even if he be not at once driven from it by the victorious and now reinforced army of Gen. ROSECRANS. If, for instance, he fall back upon Chattanooga, while it will be a virtual giving up of offensive operations, and an uncovering of Alabama, it will enable him to make the Tennessee River his defensive line, and will put him in immediate communication with Knoxville. But whether he remain for a time at Tullahoma, or move away at once to some other camping ground, he can obtain no such advantages as Murfreesboro gave him. He may turn his face northward, but it will be a vain outlook. He will see close to his lines the largest army planted in the strongest position we have ever held in Tennessee, with its lines of communication with Nashville and the North open, and no point at which it can be penetrated or circumvented. He may gaze westward; but he will perceive that the Tennessee river is now high enough to be plowed by our gunboats up to Florence, and he will notice that ROSECRANS already outflanks him in any movement he might think of attempting in that direction. He may cast his eyes to Vicksburgh; but how dare he weaken his army by another move when it has already proved itself too feeble to cope with the enemy still pressing upon it. He may look toward the hills of East Tennessee; but it will only be to behold the great railroad broken up, and, if the news be true that Gen. GRANGER has seized Cumberland Gap, it will be evident to him that, as things now stand, all that region may be said to be included within our military lines. The best thing he can do at Tullahoma or Chattanooga is to defend the northern line of Georgia, and hold fast to his position until he is driven away.

From this rapid glance will be seen the vast importance of the position and the ground gained by Gen. ROSECRANS from his glorious victory at Murfreesboro. We believe it will be evident before many months that it gave us not only the continued possession of Nashville, and insured the safety of Kentucky, but that it has given us the virtual control of all Tennessee, of Northern Alabama and Northern Mississippi, and has carried the war down to the border of Upper Georgia. If it give us East Tennessee alone, it will be of more value than all the victories we have gained during the two years in which the war has raged.

We could hope, and we do most earnestly hope, that Gen. ROSECRANS will push on his success to the consummation indicated in the preceding sentence. It is said, we trust truly, that he has been reinforced by thirty thousand troops from Kentucky, who have been set free from garrison and other duty by the victory of Murfreesboro. If so, we do not see why he cannot spare the whole of this force for the work indicated. His present army has proved itself the master of BRAGG, even to driving him from his fortifications. If but twenty of the thirty thousand reinforcements were marched from Nashville by way of Sparta to Knoxville, and coöperated with the column at Cumberland Gap, it would yet leave ROSECRANS with an army vastly superior to BRAGG, and it would insure us East Tennessee. After that BRAGG might stay at Tullahoma or go to Chattanooga, and it would not alter the fact that the Southwestern campaign, in its larger aspects, was triumphantly ended.

The Operations Against Vicksburgh.

With the best disposition in the world to be satisfied with Western war movements, in view of their general gratifying success, we confess we find it impossible to regard the result of our operations against Vicksburgh without strong disfavor. The country has been grievously disappointed in that quarter. We were promised a speedy success, and had a right to expect it. The strongest combination of the war was to be brought to bear against Vicksburgh. SHERMAN, with a powerful armada and army on transports, was to move down upon it from the north, and GRANT, with his formidable army, was to threaten it from the rear. Betwixt these heavy forces, amounting to near 100,000 men, to say nothing of the fleet of gunboats, it seemed that Vicksburgh would speedily be captured.

The programme was grand; but the performance has been lamentably puny. GRANT let the lines behind him be cut, he retreated, changed his base, and remains stuck in the mud of Northern Mississippi, his army for weeks of no use to him or to anybody else. SHERMAN, left alone to do the work marked out for others led his gallant troops against the intrenched enemy. Three days his brave men fought fiercely in the unequal struggle, exhibiting the usual heroism of Western troops—the dash of eager volunteers and the determined valor of veterans. But all in vain. SHERMAN is repulsed with heavy loss. He waits at Napoleon, Arkansas, for reinforcements, and unless he has them, say the latest dispatches, the movement against Vicksburgh must be given up.

In explanation in part, of the failure of Gen. SHERMAN'S attack, it is said "the gunboats could give him but little assistance, *being out of fuel*." It were quite as reasonable for us to be told that a third of the army could not participate in the attack, being without muskets. Why were the gunboats there unless prepared for service? Why was an attack made if the Government was not ready for it? We doubt not it is a solid excuse, this lack of fuel for the gunboats. A correspondent who describes the entrance of SHERMAN'S fleet into the Yazoo River, mentioned a collision and the sinking of a coal barge, in tow of the iron-clad gunboat *De Kalb*, that carried 8,000 bushels of coal. He added that the loss was almost irreparable, as the fleet was left with "only one barge, containing about 7,000 bushels." On the previous day a portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S troops had destroyed Gaines' Landing, a few miles above on the Mississippi, and "wantonly burned 1,000 cords of seasoned wood, piled on the bank." This was alluded to by the correspondent as periling the mobility of the fleet, inasmuch as fuel on the river bank is now very scarce, and the fleet consists altogether of about seventy vessels, mostly steamers. Gen. SHERMAN, it was added, "denounced the outrage without stint," but that did not, it seems, replace the fuel, or give the aid of the gunboats in the attack on Vicksburgh.

We do not put the blame of the repulse at Vicksburgh on Gen. SHERMAN. He is not responsible for the failure of GRANT'S part in the campaign; nor for the non-appearance of a coöperating force in the river below; nor for trusting the efficiency of a fleet of seventy vessels, including gunboats that were to join in the attack, to two barges of coal, at a distance of 550 miles below the mouth of the Ohio! This last and amazing mistake looks too much like the improvidence and incalculation of a Washington bureau, to be charged hastily to so good a soldier as SHERMAN.

To add to the muddle of this Vicksburgh affair, the telegraph announces that Gen. MCCLERNAND has arrived at Vicksburgh and "superseded Gen. SHERMAN." This is a most unusual and surprising transaction. Gen. SHERMAN is not superseded for failing to take Vicksburgh, for we know that MCCLERNAND was sent forward to assume the command before any fighting was known to have taken place. If SHERMAN had been successful, and captured Vicksburgh, the result would have been the same. We should have had the extraordinary spectacle of an educated soldier, and a gallant and victorious one, superseded by a man taken but recently from civil life and the political arena, in the very hour of the proudest achievement of his life, for which the country would undoubtedly have held him in lasting honor. We cannot understand the policy which runs the risk of working out such marvelous incongruities.

In behalf of our Western armies, that win so many and such substantial victories for the Union, we protest against the miscalculations and confusion of authority that threaten to embarrass and delay the capture of the great rebel stronghold on the Mississippi River.

THE PORTER AND MCDOWELL TRIALS.—The Court-martial in the case of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER has got through the evidence offered on both sides—heard the defence of the accused, which is published in the TIMES to-day—and their decision is all that is needed to finally dispose of the case. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL has, also, about completed its labors, and may be expected to close its session this week.

We have published the testimony taken from day to day in these two cases, so fully, that the public are already familiar with the developments, and have formed conclusions of their own as to the proper verdicts to be awarded. So far as Gen. MCDOWELL is concerned, we think we risk nothing in saying the universal judgment is, that nothing has been elicited to his dishonor. All the scandalous imputations against him, recently so current, are thoroughly refuted and shown to be groundless.

Gen. PORTER was prosecuted on a formal and formidable array of severe charges, involving the gravest offences that a military man can commit. We have presented both accusation and defence, but shall so soon receive the analysis of the evidence by the Court itself, and the verdict, that we do not deem it necessary to recapitulate the one or anticipate the other.

On the whole, however, the country has reason to congratulate itself that these two interesting and protracted trials are over. They have detained a large number of valuable officers quite a long time from the field, who can now be returned to duty. And they have resulted in throwing a relieving light on many transactions that were dark to the public. It is very certain that the trials, although the impeachments of each officer were so grave, have not resulted in establishing any startling and terrible crimes, to shock the country and disgrace the service.

"Admiral FARRAGUT has sent a special messenger to Washington. We are glad to hear from him in any shape. Can it be that he has been prevented by 'red tape' from joining SHERMAN at Vicksburgh?"—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

"Red tape" has so many sins to answer for that it is only fair to vindicate it from charges which are not well founded. We have already stated the *real* obstacles which prevent Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. BANKS from joining SHERMAN. They have to take *Port Hudson*, which is a very strong point 300 miles below Vicksburgh, very strongly fortified and held by a large rebel force and likely to be contested quite as strongly as Vicksburgh itself. Gen. BANKS and the Admiral, at the latest advices, were at Baton Rouge, preparing to attack Port Hudson. When that is taken, they can think about the other place.

NATIONAL RAID ON THE PAMUNKEY.—The movements of our troops on the Peninsula augur no quiet to Richmond. From his headquarters at Yorktown Gen. KEYES, a few days since, sent a body of troops to West Point, who landed there and proceeded to White House, the famous base of MCCLELLAN while his army rested on the Chickahominy. At White House the expedition played havoc with a large amount of Confederate property, burning the dépôt and several vessels loaded with grain, disabling rolling stock of the railroad, and, the dispatch of Maj.-Gen. DIX, from Fortress Monroe, adds, capturing "a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons," which were brought safely to Yorktown—and all this with no loss whatever.

If there be no mistake in this latter statement, it was a most astonishingly successful raid, and proves either unwonted skill and dispatch on the part of the National forces, or the most inexplicable carelessness on the part of the rebels. Eight hundred wagons form a valuable and material part of the transportation of any army, and, if the rebels in Virginia have lost so many, they are seriously crippled in this branch of their service.

This demonstration of Gen. KEYES on the Pamunkey, at the unattained point of STUART in his first and celebrated raid in MCCLELLAN'S rear, must prove particularly disheartening to Gen. LEE, for it suggests that Hanover Court-house, in the rear of Fredericksburgh, may be reached from the same direction. It will also bring back painful memories to the people of Richmond, who felt the approach of the Army of the Potomac, from the White House, as a horrible nightmare, last Spring. A peninsular campaign by Gen. KEYES would upset many calculations of Gen. LEE.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK OFFICER.—We observe among the officers killed in the recent battle at Murfreesboro, the name of SILAS F. HAZARD, son of our well-known citizen, SILAS C. HAZARD, and previous to his entering the army, engaged in business in Philadelphia. He was a Sergeant in the Anderson Cavalry, which has acquired an unenviable notoriety by a revolt and mutiny on the eve of battle, based on frivolous complaints, evidently designed only to cover the cowardice and disloyalty of the men engaged in it. Sergeant HAZARD was one of the few officers who did everything in their power to arrest the progress of this shameful revolt, and who succeeded in rescuing about 300 of the whole body from the infamy that rests upon the residue. He belonged to Company L, and was the first to announce that he should obey orders, and go into the fight, if he went alone. With his associate officers he induced his entire company to follow his example. It was the only whole company of that regiment in the fight. He was the only one of the company killed. He was 20 years old, and had already rendered faithful and effective service in this war for the salvation of the country.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Twenty Thousand of Our Men Exchanged.

The Supersedure of Gen. Sherman by Gen. McClernand.

Stringent Measures to be Taken Against Deserters.

Gen. Wool to Have Charge of the Matter.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Col. LUDLOW has just returned from City Point on a dispatch boat, and reports that a conference with Mr. OULD, Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has resulted in an important arrangement by which about twenty thousand Union officers and men, previously paroled, are restored to active service. Col. LUDLOW also states that he has every reason to believe that the rebel Government will violate the previous agreement, and, acting on the proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS, formally refuse, during the coming week, to make future exchanges of our commissioned officers. He returns to-morrow on a dispatch boat, and will visit City Point again on Tuesday.

GEN. SHERMAN SUPERSEDED.

The supersedure of Gen. SHERMAN by Gen. MCCLERNAND, in the command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, has been privately known here for several days, though first made public by rebel authority. Gen. MCCLERNAND was originally promised this command, as we stated at the time of his visit here, but political reasons have interfered with an earlier consummation of the arrangement. He passed through Memphis on the 27th of December, on his way to assume command. He arrived at Gen. SHERMAN'S quarters during the battle, and the latter immediately transferred the command. The retirement of our forces must have been done under the orders of Gen. MCCLERNAND.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Excitement is represented as being very great in Pennsylvania in regard to the election of a United States Senator in place of Mr WILMOT. The election is expected to take place on Tuesday, and so *apprehensive* are the Democrats of the strategy of Gen. CAMERON, that thousands are expected to be in attendance to exert a proper influence over doubtful members of the Legislature. The Democrats have but one majority, and great fear is entertained lest more than that number may desert to the Republicans.

DESERTIONS.

Desertions of late have become so numerous that the Secretary of War has determined to adopt most stringent measures to secure the return of delinquents. He has become convinced that the system adopted some time ago is entirely inadequate, and has decided to remove Mr. DRAPER, and to place the business in the hands of Gen. WOOL, with full power for its execution.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A very great uncertainty seems to prevail in regard to the programme marked out for the Army of the Potomac. A feeling of fatalism has, to a greater or less extent, obtained in the public mind concerning the destiny of this army, causing a presentiment that it is not fated to achieve success; and hence, official recommendations have not been wanting that a portion shall be retained for the defence of Washington, and the remainder transferred to fresh fields, where, consolidated with victorious troops, and serving under new commanders, they may be enabled to secure the substantial results which the hardships they have endured, and their gallantry in the field, so eminently entitle them to enjoy.

Still, it seems to be agreed that the rebel army behind Fredericksburgh has been materially diminished in numbers; and it is not certain that some vigorous and unexpected movement may not yet place Richmond speedily in the possession of the veterans who have so long made it the Mecca of their toilsome and perilous pilgrimage.

ENFORCING THE PROCLAMATION.

It is a gratifying evidence of the sincere determination of the President to carry out the policy of freedom, that the President has determined to dismiss Gen. STEELE from the service, for having violated the regulations and the law in returning fugitive slaves.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 9th inst., says:

"We learn that the premium for specie in this city has declined to $2 for gold and $1 50 for silver. Gold has previously been held at $2 25, while silver brought $2."

The same paper quotes approvingly from the New-York *World*, and encourages that journal in its good work.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers, absent without leave from their station, Camp Parole, Annapolis, Maryland, are dismissed the service of the United States: Capt. D. A. GILLAN, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. JOHN BROWN, Thirtieth Ohio; First Lieut. G. W. CHAMPLAIN, Forty-second Pennsylvania; Second Lieut. W. THOMPSON, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers. All other officers now absent from said station without authority are hereby directed to return without delay, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, received in this city by the last steamer, from an American gentleman in Paris:

DEC. 23, 1862.

The impression among the French here, is that the reaction represented by DROUYN DE L'HUYS and his policy cannot last, and that a change of Ministry is not unlikely to occur before February.

Mr. —— tells me, that at the last council at the Tuileries, the President's Message was laid upon the table and the Ministry pronounced it wise and all the South could ask. Upon the same authority, he said that the Emperor had abandoned his *penchant* toward the South. Mr. —— thought his authority pretty good.

The *Moniteur* has been thrown upon the defensive, which is a good sign, by the universal disapprobation which the proposal of an armistice has encountered everywhere. It even went so far as to publish an article (extracted) which stated that the Government never expected that the blockade was to be suspended during the armistice. That being untrue, renders its appearance in the *Moniteur* the more significant. The message has produced an excellent effect here. It has not been successfully assailed in any quarter, while the President's earnestness, moderation and forbearance have captivated all who were in a position to look at the case fairly.

I augur the very happiest results from the President's proposal, though I suppose no serious expectation of the adoption of the amendments is entertained.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D.

On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, LYMAN BEECHER, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, died at his residence in Brooklyn.

The currents of the last few years have swept from the sight of the present generation this venerable minister of God, who for years battled in the name of his Master for the cause of truth and justice; but the announcement of his death will revive in the hearts of thousands lively gratitude for his extended career of usefulness, and in the memories of many, occurrences long since forgotten, but which nevertheless, are indissolubly connected with their dearest interests for time and eternity.

Practically Dr. BEECHER has been removed from the active duties of life for several years, and in writing we think of him as of one long gone. He was born at New-Haven Oct. 12, 1775, graduated at Yale College in 1797, and studied theology under the direction of President DWIGHT.

In December, 1798, he was ordained pastor of a church at East Hampton, L. I., upon a salary of $300 per annum. In 1810 he removed to the care of the first church, at Litchfield, Conn. Here he remained about 16 years, during which time his remarkable qualities as a preacher and as a zealous and active minister, brought him a great reputation and a remarkable influence throughout New England. He was much consulted, and was forward in most of the religious undertakings of the time, such as the Connecticut Missionary Society, the Connecticut Education Society, the American Bible Society and the like. In 1826 great defections had taken place in the churches in Boston and the neighboring parts of New-England into Unitarianism, following the lead of Dr. CHANNING and others in sympathy with him, and Dr. BEECHER was chosen, out of all the clergy of New-England, to uphold the standard of the ancient Puritan faith against their desertion. He was installed over the newly-established Hanover-street Church, Boston, and, during his residence there, devoted himself with both zeal and ability to the urgent work committed to his guidance. His ministry necessarily partook largely of a controversial character. He flung himself into the thickest of the battle, and was sustained by the confidence and fervent admiration of the religious body to which he belonged. The sincerity and spirituality of his preaching was generally acknowledged, and it was attended by decisive results, in a revival of the spirit and increase in the numbers of evangelical Christians, so as still to preserve to them the numerical superiority in that part of the country, at one time thought to be seriously in danger. In this work Dr. BEECHER was looked up to as the most efficient champion and defender of the faith. But he was not of a mind to rest while anything remained to be done. The vital importance of communicating sound religious influences to the population of the great Mississippi valley became the paramount interest in the minds of many reflecting as well as philanthropic people, for the highest social and political as well as religious considerations were concerned. Among many similar institutions founded for this purpose, the Lane Theological Seminary was established at Cincinnati, and Dr. BEECHER was invited to take the direction in 1832. He carried the same strength and ardor into his new connections, and electrified a considerable part of the country by the publication, soon after his arrival, of a tract sounding the alarm of Roman Catholic supremacy at the West. The transplanting of a mind of such vigor into that impressible society could not be of slight effect. His great character, uniform principles and fixed adherence to truth and his convictions, together with his boldness and fervent eloquence, worthily filled a large sphere of duty and produced a serviceable impression upon Western society. He remained in Cincinnati about 10 years, having, in addition to the care of the Seminary, the pastoral charge of the Second Presbyterian Church. Since leaving there he resided mostly in Boston, without fixed employment, but with undiminished intelligence and vigor, even at a very advanced age. During the more active portion of his life, few or none of his profession were better known to the people of the United States, and it is probable that the labors of no other have produced a more immediate and apparent effect. His fame as an orator was naturally the most prominent, and as such he possessed remarkable powers. His style was that of a man thoroughly in earnest, whose life was devoted to the inculcation of great truths, and whose convictions were of a heat to melt all obstacles. Original turns of thought and expression, and flashes of pictorial illustration, were frequent in his oratory, and gave him an electrical influence over his audience. His position as a theologian will be judged with that of the body for which it may properly be said he combated, but it was sustained by sterling qualities which were universally recognized. In almost all the conspicuous moral enterprises of his time he bore a prominent part, and in particular his connection may be mentioned with the temperance movement, which for 30 years has elicited and absorbed so much of the moral life of this country. Early in its course he printed a famous series of sermons on intemperance, which attracted much attention to the cause. His numerous publications have been mostly occasional and miscellaneous, and hardly of a kind to perpetuate his influence.

From the fact of his being so constantly engaged in controversial warfare, Dr. BEECHER found no time to elaborate and prepare sermons for reprint, and as the reportorial profession was in his days unknown we are without sketches even of many of his most important efforts.

Of Dr. BEECHER'S thirteen children not a few have attained to eminence as writers and ministers. Miss Catherine Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Revs. George, Charles, Thomas, William and James Beecher are all known in certain spheres of public usefulness, and each in his specialty has done service in his day and generation.

Of his son HENRY, Dr. BEECHER was peculiarly fond and proud, and during the last ten years of his life has been more or less with him. About five years since he became a permanent resident of Brooklyn, living within a stone's throw of his son's house and church. At the latter place he was for some time an honored landmark of a former generation, and an object of universal esteem and affection. Latterly, however, during the past three years, his body, orinally so erect and sinewy, has rapidly failed, and his mind has dimmed gradually in its case, until at length he became literally a child, a weak and impotent old man.

We have not space, nor is this the proper place for reference to the glories of his spiritual vision at intervals of pristine vigor and brilliancy of imagination. They will be ably noted elsewhere, and we will but state that at such periods he felt the rock upon which he stood firm beneath his feet—he saw the glory for which he waited bright before his vision—he grasped with unmistakable certainty the title to his everlasting inheritance, and gave to all about him abundant evidence of undiminished faith and confidence in the Redeemer, whose servant for threescore years he had faithfully been.

A few days before Christmas he had a slight fall, which somewhat weakened him, and gradually he slept into lethargy, from which he never absolutely awoke, until the hour when released from the confinement of infirmity and weakness, he stood before the throne of his Father and Redeemer, to be welcomed by the sweet legend, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The funeral services will be held on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Plymouth Church, when it is expected Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, will deliver a sermon upon the life and services of the deceased.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER, BY HIS SON, REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

At the close of the morning sermon, Mr. BEECHER paused a moment, and then, in a voice tremulous with deep emotion, which sent a thrill throughout the vast congregation, he proceeded to say, in substance:

Last night, at 5 o'clock, at the ripe age of eighty-seven, my venerated father went to his eternal rest. His life was singularly blameless—simple, constant, full of the noblest Christian heroism, faithfulness, and devotion to the cause to which he early consecrated his powers. For about a year and a half his mental condition has been exceedingly feeble and child-like. He has been like a traveler who had packed his trunk, in anticipation of a journey, and, expecting every moment to start, could not unpack it. But now the long-expected journey has been made. He has reached the place where, all his mental powers unlocked, not as here on earth, but with every faculty brightened, and every sense glorified, he can employ them as never before in the service of his divine Master. He had long been ready to depart. Almost the last sentient act of his life occurred about two years ago, when, on his recovery from a severe sickness, he called for "*that passage.*" After reading a multitude of passages, for he was unable to designate the particular one he desired, the reader opened, by the good providence of God, to these verses: "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me at that day; and not to me only"——

They were proceeding to read further, but my father cried "Stop! that is not for me! *This is my* testimony; write it down as mine." And I think he could use those words as fully and as justly as the man that wrote them.

One of the most touching characteristics of his later years was his affectionate remembrance of his early associates in the Christian warfare. His heart clung with peculiar tenderness to the memory of TAYLOR, EVARTS, CORNELIUS and WISNER. He loved them all, but especially TAYLOR. And in his last years, and in his dying hours, his heart turned not to Boston, the scene of his brightest triumphs; not to Brooklyn, where for so many years he has lived so near our beautiful Greenwood, from where shall rise so many on the Last Day, when the trumpet shall sound which only they who are called shall hear; not even to Litchfield, where lies buried the wife of his youth, for whom he cherished all the tender affection which his loving nature could lavish upon an object; but his last request was, "Lay me by the side of brother TAYLOR." And there, in the old graveyard at New-Haven, shall repose side by side the bodies of these two Christian soldiers and heroes, until the day when they shall rise glorified and incorruptible, to dwell forever before the face of God in Heaven.

Mr. BEECHER'S voice, which trembled with emotion all through his brief but very touching remarks, gave way entirely at this point, and after a moment's pause, he closed by giving notice that the funeral services would be held in the church on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HORRIBLE CASE OF ABORTION.

A Woman, the Mother of Five Children, Dying from the Effects of Malpractice.

STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM.

The Doctor Arrested—Verdict of the Jury.

Within the past few months, cases of malpractice, from which death has ensued, have become alarmingly frequent.

It is high time that the attention of the public be directed to the scoundrels who, under pretence of giving relief, entail direst misery upon thoughtless women, and at times hurry rash mortals into an undesirable eternity.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the attention of Coroner RANNEY was called to the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, residing on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-six and One Hundred and Hwenty-seventh streets, the mother of five children, and a person of respectability hitherto unquestioned.

The Coroner attempted to relieve her, but his efforts were unavailing, and her pangs grew more and more fierce, until it seemed as if human strength could endure no more.

The Coroner, convinced that the woman would soon die, took possession of the premises, and impanneled the following Jury: Messrs. E. W. Ranney, J. L. Olden, W. G. Nott, Jr., J. E. Church, John R. Farrington.

Before this Jury, Mrs. HARRINGTON made the following

DEPOSITION.

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live in this house—Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. On Sunday before New-Year's I was treated by Dr. MCGONEGAL; I was about two months gone in pregnancy; he operated on me the Monday before New-Year's with an instrument; I did not see the instrument, but I felt it; he operated on me in the evening of the 29th of December, 1862, at about half-past seven o'clock; he told me he would procure an abortion on me for eight dollars; I paid him three at the time; there was no one in the room at the time he operated on me; he continued to attend me until Dr. FARRINGTON was called; he told me a day or two before that he had got his instrument all ready to operate upon me; I was induced to go there because I had learned from several others that he did such things. I have stated these things, believing that I am in a dying state, and shall not recover. I was treated in his house.

her
ELIZABETH X HUNTINGTON.
mark.

This much secured, Coroner RANNEY dispatched an officer to the church on Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, of which Dr. MCGONEGAL is a member, and went with another to the doctor's house. Shortly after their arrival the doctor came in and was at once arrested. He declined to make any statement, give any denial or affirmation of the charge, and conducted himself with the most perfect composure. He was sent to the Station-house to await the result of the operation.

In the meanwhile Mr. RANNEY, in searching the premises, found an instrument, with which he thinks the operation was performed. It is a horrible home-made affair, made of steel, long, sharp and pointed.

With this a puncture was doubtless made, which, touching carelessly a vital part, has brought misery and perhaps death upon the woman, and exposure at least upon him.

THE VERDICT

of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts, and the Doctor remains in custody.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Academy of Music came to an end on Saturday, owing to the continued and severe indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI. There was a successful *matinée* on that day, and the reverses of the week were, we hope, recovered. That the mere continuance of an opera season should depend on the health of a single artist is, we must admit, a rather unfortunate condition of affairs; but, with no resource save Signor MACCAFERRI, every one will confess that Mr. GRAU was judicious in postponing his fortunes to a more opportune moment. Under the most auspicious circumstances, the risks of management are sufficiently onerous—the margin for possible profit being remarkably small. With the certainty of constant disappointments, there could hardly be a reasonable expectation of a favorable issue to the experiment, and Mr. GRAU wisely resolved to wait until Signor BRIGNOLI was in a condition to resume his position in the company. It is expected that on Monday next the season will be recommenced. In the meantime the artists will employ their time in making the necessary rehearsals of "Giovanni d'Arco"—a work in which Miss KELLOGG and Signor BRIGNOLI will both assume new *rôles*.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are unusually varied and interesting: At Mr. WALLACK'S charming establishment the comic drama of the "Invisible Husband;" at Niblo's Garden, (for the last night but one,) "Faust and Marguerite;" at the Winter Garden, the fascinating CUBAS in the "French Spy," and Mr. C. W. COULDOCK in a new domestic drama called the "Chimney Corner;" at LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, Mrs. JOHN WOOD in the "Pride of the Market;" at Barnum's Museum, the wonderful little Queen of Beauty, Miss LAVINIA WARREN, and in the Lecture-room the "Colleen Bawn."

Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season of German opera—extending over a period of seventy nights, and being, both in duration and activity, without a parallel—came to an end on Saturday evening. The troupe will appear immediately at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and will return to New-York early in the coming month.

The second grand subscription-concert of the Liederkranz Society will take place at Irving Hall, on Tuesday evening. The full chorus of the Society, a grand orchestra of forty players, and several prominent soloists will assist on the occasion. The programme is one of the most interesting ever offered to our public.

One of the most interesting exhibitions in New-York, at the present moment, is the Broadway Menagerie. The collection of animals, although not large, is remarkable for possessing several rare specimens, not usually found in the best European Gardens. A visit to the Broadway Menagerie will amply reward the sightseer.

The programme at the Theatre Français, for tomorrow night, is as follows: "Valerie, ou la Jeune Aveugle;" "Le Serpent de la Paroisse;" and "Pas de Fumée sans Feu."

THE BURLESQUE OPERA.—The far-famed Buckley's Serenaders, after having made a most successful tour through Great Britain and Ireland, have returned to this City, and are now giving their unique entertainments at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The crowds of pleasure-seekers that are present every evening prove conclusively that the Buckleys are as great favorites as ever. Their programme is a most attractive one, combining negro minstrelsy proper with incidental "varieties," and concluding with a burlesque opera, the music of which is most artistically rendered, while the *libretto* is so comicalized that cachinnation is forced from the audience during the entire rendition. "Lucretia Borgia" had a most successful "run" last week. Another opera will be placed on the boards this week. Miss JULIA GOULD is still the *prima donna* of the troupe.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—MINTURN.—In Boston, at St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, SETH ADAMS, 3d, of Providence, R. I., to MARY MINTURN, of Stamford, N. Y.

LEAVITT—ALLIBONE.—In Pemberton, N. J., at Grace Church, by Rev. Wellington Forgus, on Thursday, Jan. 8, CHARLES W. LEAVITT, of Philadelphia, to SARAH, daughter of Thomas Allibone, Esq., of same place. No cards.

NORVELL—THOMPSON.—In New-Brighton, on Saturday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Mr. Punnett, DUNCAN R. NORVELL and MARY, daughter of Mr. John C. Thompson, of Staten Island.

DIED.

BURR.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, Mrs. ANN BURR, aged 95 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 167 Hudson-st.

BEECHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 5 o'clock, at his residence, LYMAN BEECHER, aged 87 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at Plymouth Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at the residence of her uncle, John S. Pierce, No. 124 West 44th-st., MARY EMMA, youngest child of Anson H. and Annie E. Brown, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Further particulars in to-morrow morning's papers.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, suddenly, Mrs. SOPHIA DEMAREST, wife of James Demarest, Sr., aged 69 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. H. Demarest, No. 14 Grove-st.

FLEMING.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 9, at the residence of J. VanRensselaer, Esq., MARIA LUDLOW, relict of James Fleming, late of Hudson, N. Y., in the 73d year of her age.

GOODLIFF.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mrs. JANE, widow of John Goodliff, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 63 West 27th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

HAXTUN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1863, MILTON LE ROY, infant son of Milton and Annie Haxtun.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 20 East 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MACDONALD.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, MARGARET, daughter of Margaret and the late T. R. Macdonald, aged 2 years, 5 months and 28 days.

MILLER.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 10, 1863, at 11½ o'clock, of consumption, Mrs. FRANCES L. MILLER, aged 28 years, 8 months and 14 days.

Her remains will be taken to Peekskill, where the funeral ceremonies will take place, on Monday, Jan. 12, 1863.

NICHOLS.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 10, AMELIA ANN, daughter of Lemuel and the late Julia M. Nichols, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 2 128th-st., Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

NIEBUHR.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 10, HELEN C. NIEBUHR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Fraley C. Niebuhr, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Gates-av., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1863, WM. PETERSON, in the 30th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

PLUMSTEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 10, LYDIA PLUMSTEAD, aged 75 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, suddenly, ELIZA BRADISH, wife of Charles Stewart Smith, and daughter of the late Wheaton Bradish, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st.

STRYKER.—In Lambertville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 11, Mr. SAMUEL D. STRYKER.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Lambertville. His numerous friends and relatives in this City, are requested to attend the obsequies, without further invitation.

WARREN.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY G. WARREN, relict of the late Edmund Warren, of this City.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Owen G. Warren, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at her late residence, No. 262 9th-av., on Monday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

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ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give their first Lecture and Experiments this EVENING at Clinton Hall. Admission 25 cents.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 10, 1863.
21, 45, 30, 41, 28, 33, 42, 12, 40, 57, 56, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18.—Jan. 10, 1863.
61, 74, 47, 37, 51, 75, 66, 24, 57, 36, 62, 25, 60, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ENGINEER SOLDIERS WANTED.—TWO additional companies of engineer soldiers are now being organized. This corps has been in the field from the commencement of the war. It is the most desirable arm of the service for mechanics.
None but first-rate men need apply.
Privates, sixty-four to a company, receive $13 a month.
Artificers, sixty-four to a company, receive $17 a month.
Ten Corporals to a company receive $20 per month.
Ten Sergeants to a company receive $34 per month.
All enlisted men of this corps get first-rate arms, clothing and rations, and as much bounty beside pay as any soldier.
Apply at No. 17 Bowery, or No. 90 Chatham-st.
The corps is commanded by Col. E. W. Serrell.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT.—THE SALE of the pews of this newly-erected French Episcopal Church in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will take place in the church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Plans of the pews may be obtained, and terms of the sale made known, at the time of sale. The church will be opened for inspection on Wednesday and Thursday next.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MF'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

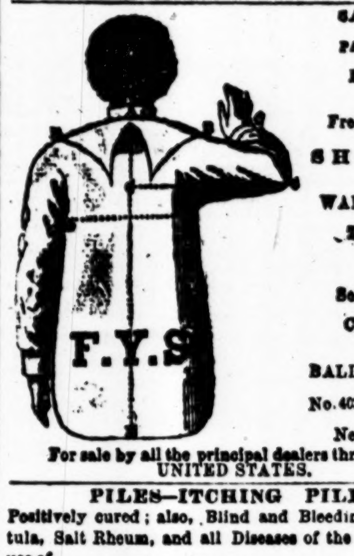
JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.



For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PILES—ITCHING PILES
Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSSMAN'S CURE.
Itching Piles is generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing ITCHING, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggists.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A COURSE OF LECTURES
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
ON THE
FATHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
AT
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Rev. Dr. Gillette's,)
23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock.
First Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 12—*The Age of the Martyrs.*
Second Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 15—*Origen and the Schools of Alexandria.*
Third Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 19—*Anthony and the Life of the Desert.*
Fourth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 22—*Athanasius.*
Fifth Lecture—MONDAY, Jan. 26—*John of Antioch.*
Sixth Lecture—THURSDAY, Jan. 29—*Ambrose, the Churchman*, reputed author of the "Te Deum;" *Jerome, the Scholar*, and *Augustine, the Divine.*
Tickets for the Course (Six Lectures) have been placed at the extraordinary low price of ONE DOLLAR. Single tickets at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tickets may be had at the book, drug and music stores on Broadway, and at the Rooms of the Association, Bible House, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.

TO JOBBERS.
The only house in America dealing in
TIES
exclusively, was established by P. F. Smith in 1854.
In announcing a change in our firm, (the withdrawal of T. A. BROUWER,) we desire to call particular attention to the largest and most attractive assortment of NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SCARFS, etc., ever offered to the trade, *at prices which will positively meet all and every kind of competition, either foreign or domestic!!*
P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Old Stand, No. 36 Warren-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,
Cures Chapped Hands and Lips in a few hours,
Keeps the Skin Soft.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation.
Price 15 or 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprung a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others connected with the Burnside Army, at Aquia Creek, Falmouth and Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of the soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of Liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The company, regiment and division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington and other points at 4½ P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway,
No. 442 Broadway,
27th-st. Depot.

UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, residing or doing business in the FOURTH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards, of the City of New-York, that the assessment rolls will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15, of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination, at this office, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for fifteen days from the date hereof, Sundays excepted, and that for the five days next ensuing, appeals will be received and determined by me, at this office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation. All appeals must be in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor, 4th District.
Dated at No. 63 Franklin-st., this 8th day of January, 1863.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF PRIME Boots or Shoes, of any description, at reduced prices, should call at No. 377 Bowery, next to 4th-st., or No. 250 3d-av., near 24th-st. WM. T. ALLEN, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT BOOK.
Now Ready,
THE LEGENDS OF
CHARLEMAGNE;
By the Author of the "Age of Fable."
Richly illustrated in cream-laid paper.
THE FINEST BOOK OF THE SEASON,
AND
ONE OF LASTING VALUE.
Suitable for a Gift, and desirable for every Library, public and private.
Price, English Vellum........$2 50
Half Calf........$3 50
Full Turkey........$5 00
ALSO, NOW READY,
UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE,
THE AGE OF FABLE.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.
ADVANCED GUARD—OUT-POST AND DETACHMENT SERVICE OF TROOPS, with the ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY and general TACTICS for the use of officers of the militia and volunteers. By D. H. MAHAN, LL. D., Professor Military Engineering, &c., United States Military Academy, West Point. New edition, enlarged one-half, with 12 plates. 18mo. Cloth........$1 25
JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHAT IS GOOD to drink, and what is not, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at the principal newspaper depôts, at E. WARREN'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the General Committee, a meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Headquarters, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., to elect ten delegates to the General Committee. Polls to remain open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order. SAMUEL C. REED, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at Stevens' Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., for the election of officers for the Association and delegates to the Central Committee, pursuant to a call of the People's Union Central Committee. Polls open from 8 P. M., till 9 P. M. By order.
A. M. BININGER, President.
ALFRED LANCASTER, Secretary.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

TRUTH VS. FICTION.
HOW ARE YOU, CAPTAIN SEMMES?
The celebrity of Hostetter's Bitters is unparalleled. No such invigorating, refreshing and agreeable stimulant has, or can ever be compounded. It is, in fact, *the* first tonic in the world. Its immense popularity and extraordinary sale result from the fact that it is a pure and undefiled article. The public know this. The proprietors have no need of resorting to fabricated letters of rebels and pirates to sustain its reputation. Their Bitters are for the world, and they are known everywhere. The bogus letter of Semmes has already been exposed. It is a shameless trick to impose upon the community. Will anybody believe such trash? No! For the information of those who have not seen this base fabrication and the way it was nailed, we republish the following correspondence:

NOW YOU SEE IT.

Mr. James M. Cross:
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action. Respectfully, yours,
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

NOW YOU DON'T!
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
Mr. D. S. Marvin, No. 20 Cedar-st:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is received, calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to the seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship Ariel, by the Confederate privateer Alabama.

I presume you address me on the subject, instead of the agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that, as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of Hostetter's Bitters, for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the Ariel, December 6, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage among those who travel through tropical climates. The Ariel's cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts, you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not. Very respectfully,
JAMES M. CROSS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.
The passengers on board the unfortunate *Ariel* unite in testifying to the great politeness, chivalry and urbanity of Capt. Semmes while his prisoners of war; but the following letter which he dispatched to this City is the most remarkable evidence of his versatility, humor and politeness yet published:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA, Dec. 8, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret to inform you that the twelve cases of Plantation Bitters found on board the Ariel, consigned to H. Cordova & Son, Panama, will not be likely to reach their destination, having been transfered to my vessel. Having procured one case while at the Island of Martinique, its beneficial effects in my hospital room and in curing the scurvy, was such as to render it too desirable an acquisition to pass, particularly as it was evidently intended for the South from the name Plantation. Rest assured, Sirs, I trust you will not fail to freight each vessel likely to cross my path, with the Plantation Bitters, and I will guarantee to place a case in the hands of President Davis before the 4th of March.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, yours,
RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The undersigned are exceedingly obliged to the gallant Captain for such a capital advertisement, and will assure him that, should he happen to visit Fort Lafayette, we will endeavor to reciprocate his politeness with a case of S. T.—1860—X., warranted to cure the *ennui*.

The above is but a sample of the miscellaneous and widespread fame of the Plantation Bitters. No article before ever performed so many cures, or gave such perfect satisfaction. They are just the thing for the weak, debilitated and careworn of all ages and conditions of life, acting as a gentle stimulant and thorough tonic.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

D'LIVETT'S DENTIFRICE
AND LOTION
For preserving and whitening the teeth, used in his extensive Dental practice for upward of twenty years, is highly recommended. Price, 75 cents; at all druggists, and at his residence, No. 12 Waverley-place.

BREAK UP YOUR COLD!—CURE YOUR Cough! Expel the foe which is fastening itself upon your Lungs! By the timely use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and incipient Consumption, rapidly disappear. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a thoroughly competent, neat and economical Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, or do the washing and ironing and cooking; is an excellent laundress, and has the highest testimonials from her former places. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very experienced and trustworthy girl as cook, and laundress in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook; refers to her last place, where she lived fourteen months, and will be found in neatness, character and competency, a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with experience, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; would be willing to do the coarse washing; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10 in the City, or $12 in the country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—AN ACTIVE, ECONOMIZING WOMAN wants a place as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, besides pastry and baking; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; she understands her business perfectly; will be found sober, neat and industrious; can be highly recommended from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 50 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the best of City references, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 16th-st. No one need apply but private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman, a situation as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good baker, and also the dairy; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations in one house; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is very neat and tidy, and has excellent references from her last employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman. Good references given. Apply at No. 230 Mott-st., first floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; also fish and desserts; is a good pastry cook; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain sewer; would make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or fine washer; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; is willing to make herself useful; will do chamberwork and washing; is not afraid of work; wages $6. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as plain cook. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 9 West 47th-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand; can procure excellent City reference. Call at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had the care of young children for many years; lived ten years in her last two places. Apply for two days at No. 378 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very neat and highly respectable girl as above; has had extensive experience in the care of children; is of very kind and pleasant disposition, and an excellent sewer; will furnish the highest references; no objection to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and willing to assist with any other domestic duty, if required; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has no objection to travel; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would do plain sewing if required; has had long experience in the care of children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; will be found to be a most efficient, neat and respectful girl; understands the care of silver plate, &c., in a gentleman's family, and has the very highest testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 113 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED, by a number of smart Protestant, American, English, Scotch, German and others, in situations in City and country, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses and seamstresses, laundresses and girls for general housework, can be found at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. Girls will be found willing and obliging. Good situations more of an object than high wages, for the Winter. On hand, two first class cooks. Employers will please favor us with a call.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, boarding-houses furnished with male and female help of all nations. A number of excellent cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses; tidy girls for housework, laundresses, &c. All respectable servants out of situations will please call at the old Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-sts., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as gardener and groom; is a good hand with horses, and experienced in the different branches of gardening. Has good references. Address J. C., No. 194 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address a note to M. C., care of C. Waters, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly. Apply to his present employer at No. 72 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; an excellent and careful driver; knows how to take charge of his carriage and harnesses in good style, and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER AND TO BE GENERALLY USEFUL.—A situation wanted by a highly respectable young man, lately arrived from the old country, as valet or waiter; has served in the best families in Europe; is a first-class servant for a gentleman's family; salary would be no object. Call at or address ADAM, No. [illegible] 6th-av., first floor.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. M., No. 86 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a college graduate, in some bank or wholesale store. Has some knowledge of book-keeping. A moderate salary would be expected. The very best of reference can be given as to character and qualifications. Address W. H. J., Box No. 126 Times Office.

A MEDICAL STUDENT WANTS A SITUATION, just arrived from England. Address G. H., Box No. 374 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE MAN, American, a passage to San Francisco as valet or agent; will give six months' services for his passage; references in New-York and San Francisco as regards respectability and honesty. Address M. G., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A young American, who understands general farming. Address, for two days, YOUNG FARMER, Station C, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

SURGEONS WANTED FOR THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE.—Contract surgeons are wanted to serve at the United States Hospitals in the Department of the Cumberland. The pay is $100 per month. Application for examination is to be made immediately to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, U. S. A. Medical Purveyor, No. 466 Broome-st., New-York, or Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, No. 1,103 Gerard-st., Philadelphia. Those who are passed by the Medical Board will be employed immediately.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress, to go a short distance in the country; must understand cutting and fitting children's clothes. Also a first-class waitress for the City; several cooks and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants with City reference need apply, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a married man fully competent to take charge of a farm, vegetable and fruit garden, horses, cows, &c.: the wife to take care of dairy and poultry. Apply to THOS. LE BOUTILLIER, No. 423 Broadway.

WANTED.—CAPABLE MEN, TO OBTAIN SUBscribers for valuable works published by the London Printing and Publishing Company, in New-York City only; the highest rates of commission will be paid. None but respectable men need apply, to THOS. D. WALLACE, No. 445 Broome-st., corner of Broadway, 2d floor.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, about 16 years of age, in a stationery store down town; one that writes a good hand, resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 4,852 Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN AN ENGLISH family, a thoroughly competent man servant to wait, &c. Apply to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, NO. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY. By the United States Marshal, under the superintendence of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st.:

The balance of the cargoes of the sloop *Lizzie* and schooner *British Empire*, consisting of enameled cloth, blankets, tin, arrow-root, coffee, glue, whisky, a suite of sails, &c.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

W. YELLOTT Auctioneer.

VESSEL AT AUCTION.

BY J. P. ATKINSON & CO.—TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 119 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) by order of Gen. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster, the schooner *Volcano*, formerly the rebel schooner *A. P. Harris*, as she now lies at the Marine Railway Dock, Hunter's Point, L. I., where she can be seen.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENT, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock each day, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groups and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo, Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Also, a large cemetery monument of spiral form, richly carved, to which the attention of the marble trade is especially called, as an elaborate work of superior finish. Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway, Jan. 12. The whole will be open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13, and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, IN LOTS TO SUIT CITY and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, a well-assorted stock of CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Suitable for the retail trade. Sale positive for cash, to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Depôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.

JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE CORNER OF Broadway and Grand-st., on Saturday evening, a WALLET, containing one note of $4,500, one of $1,100, one of $500, and three of $400 each, with other papers of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by J. P. HALE, No. 478 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—IF THE PERSON WHO REceived through mistake a light drab Chinchilly beaver overcoat from the cloak-room of the 5th-av. skating pond, on the 9th inst., will return it, he will receive the above reward, and no further trouble.

LOST—A SAVINGS BANK BOOK, NO. 234,355, on the Bleecker-st. Savings Bank. The owner will feel obliged by leaving the same at Bank, or to PETER WALLER, the owner, No. 18 Baxter-st., New-York.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, From $1,000 to $75,000, On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.

Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
Jan. 5, 1863.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$3,024,435 85
2. Overdrafts		95 20
3. Due from Banks		129 716 28
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	23,500	
5. Due from Brokers	104,000	
6. Real Estate		
7. Specie		200,000 00
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Drafts on other Banks, taken on deposit the day previous		431,013 68
9. Stocks—United States and New-York State		671,248 88
10. Bonds and Mortgages		696,800
11. Bills of solvent Banks		4,218 37
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		21,128 00
13. Loss and Expense Account		16,116 26
Total		$5,194,772 52

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,500,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$217,500	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$217,500	
Less Notes on hand		217,500
3. Profits		279,114 64
4. Due to Banks		451,211 00
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		——
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		——
7. Due Depositors on demand		2,744,395 38
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., Dividends Unpaid		2,551 50
Total		$5,194,772 52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1863.
A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$4,851,132 41
Overdrafts		700 33
Due from Banks		23,878 18
Due from Directors of the Bank	$205,033 80	
Due from Brokers	998,000 00	
Real Estate		
Specie		413,656 60
Cash Items, viz.: principally Checks in Exchanges		698,789 59
Stocks and United States Certificates of indebtedness		441,124 17
Bills of Solvent Banks		1,387,230 58
United States Notes		31,346 00
Loss and Expense Account		12-,812 00
		36,529 78
Total		$8,083,197 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$334,300	
Less Notes on hand	29,905—	304,395 00
Profits		607,706 38
Due to Banks		421,117 80
Due Depositors, on demand		5,749,104 70
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		873 75
Total		$8,083,197 63

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of January, 1863.
MATHIAS BANTA,
Com. of Deeds, City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,

AND AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1850, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank,) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.
d22-law6wM   H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TRANSFER OFFICE, MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 8th January, 1863.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST REMAINING unclaimed on New-York State Stock prior to 31st December, 1861, published under resolutions of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of 2d January, 1863.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

Year.	Quarter.	Name of Holder.	Residence.	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
1817	July	Jos. Blackwell	Unknown	600 00	$10 50
		Robt. & Jas. Boggs, Ex'rs of R. Morris	"	2,000 00	35 00
	Oct	Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1818	Jan	Same	"	100 00	1 50
	April	Benj. Huntington	"	100 00	1 50
		Elizabeth Mulligan	"	100 00	1 50
1819	July	Jas. Fairlie, Clerk Supreme Court	New-York	708 00	10 62
		Abraham O. Stansbury	Unknown	2,400 00	36 00
1820	April	William Harrison	"		
1823	Jan	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	79 80	1 20
	April	Jas. Milnor	"	59,000 00	471 46
		Wm. G. Bucknor	"	1,000 00	15 00
		Wm. Thompson, Jr.	"	100 00	1 25
	July	Same	"	50,000 00	625 00
1824	Jan	Thos. S. Baley	"	50,000 00	625 00
		Same	"	400 00	5 00
		Same	"	406 98	5 09
1825	Jan	Ira Moody	"	300 00	3 75
	April	Elisha Skinner	"	700 00	8 75
	Oct	Phebe Ann Willis	"	2,700 00	40 50
1826	Jan	Abraham O. Stansbury	"	1,500 00	22 50
	April	Wm. G. Bucknor	"	3,696 02	55 44
1827	Oct	Adam Corrie	"	774 81	9 69
1829	April	J. L. & S. Joseph & Co.	"	7,000 00	87 50
	Oct	Virginié La Tour	"	1,000 00	12 50
1830	April	Samuel Miller	"	452 72	5 66
		Henry Pope	"	2,000 00	30 00
		Same	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
	Oct	John Salmon	"	500 00	6 25
1832	Jan	Frances F. Supton	"	400 00	6 00
1833	Jan	L. C. Hamersley, President	"	1,000 00	15 00
	Oct	Fred. C. Havemeyer, Trustee	"	1,204 24	15 05
1835	April	Henry Pope	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
	July	Same	"	200 00	3 00
		Same	"	500 00	6 25
		Same	"	2,400 00	30 00
		Same		200 00	3 00
	Oct	Francisco Aloyde Hernandez, Adm'r	"	49,493 02	618 66
		Same	"	10,000 00	125 00
		Same	"	506 98	6 33
		Garrett Williamson	"	700 00	10 50
1837	April	John Warren	"	206 91	2 58
		Sally St. John	"	300 00	4 50
	Oct	Thomas Waller	"	2,500 00	17 71
		Henry Swall	"	380 00	2 69
		Nicholas José Gutierez	"	415 79	2 94
1838	Jan	Henry Swell	"	380 00	4 75
	April	James Cunningham	"	7,500 00	93 75
		Rev. Henry Venn	"	2,995 00	37 44
		Thomas Tompkinson	"	2,000 00	25 00
1839	Jan	John J. Blauvelt	"	1,223 65	18 35
1840	July	Nelson D. Phillips	"	750 00	9 75
1841	Oct	Newbar August	"	1,000 00	15 00
1843	April	Thomas Harrison, in trust	"	700 00	12 25
		Alfred Smith	"	10,000 90	175 00
		Mrs. Ursula VanRader	"	500 00	6 25
	July	Thomas Gilbert	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct	Same	"	1,006 00	12 50
1844	Jan	Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
1845	April	Henry Barclay, Trustee	"	8,209 00	143 66
		Same	"	8,500 00	106 25
		Same	"	1,000 00	12 50
	Oct	James P. Miller	"	700 00	12 25
1846	Jan	John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
	April	Julia De Forest	"	600 00	10 50
		J. W. Hughes, Exr	"	1,000 00	17 50
		Catharine Smart	"	1,000 00	12 50
		John Wells	"	200 00	2 50
1848	Jan	Sylvanus Bedell	"	600 00	7 50
	July	Phebe Davis	"	500 00	8 75
	Oct	James McCabe	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Peter Hanley	"	1,000 00	12 50
1849	Jan	George Dubois	"	350 00	4 38
		Antoine Eymar	"	1,000 00	12 50
	April	R. B. Haines	"	2,500 00	31 25
		Henry Onderdonk, Jr	"	200 00	2 50
	July	Same	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct	D. W. Tomlinson, Pres't (Int. from 23d Sept. 1849)	"	10,000 00	13 16
1851	July	Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"		
	Oct	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
1852	Jan	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	April	J. S. de Beaulieu	"	5,000 00	62 50
		Charles J. Primavisi, Jr.	"	4,200 00	63 00
	July	Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
	Oct	Charles K. Graham	"	5,000 00	62 50
1853	April	C. A. Smith, widow	"	700 00	8 75
		J. R. Suydam	"	3,000 00	37 50
	July	F. M. Butler, in trust	"	5,000 00	75 00
1854	April	Servant Guillaume and August Devienne	"	200 00	2 50
		F. M. Butler, in trust	"	8,000 00	120 00
	Oct	Same	"	200 00	2 50
1855	Jan	Peter C. Butler	"	200 00	2 50
	Oct	J. H. Cameron and W. S. Masters, in trust		700 00	8 75
		S. G. Hewison	"	490 00	6 12
		Same	"	1,164 00	14 55
		Same	"	3,346 00	41 83
		Sarah G. Hewison	"	400 00	5 00
		D. R. Tucker, in trust			
		E. A. A. Fowle	"	403 00	5 04
1856	April	James Potter, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct	James Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
1857	April	William Sheepshanks	"	2,305 00	28 81
		Betsey Wooley	"	950 00	11 88
	July	Same	"	950 00	11 88
	Oct	Sup't B'k'g Dep't St. N. Y., in trust for Ontario County Bank	"	1,000 00	12 50
		Same	"	30,000 00	375 00
		Rebecca Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
1858	Jan	Mary Lowndes	"	700 00	10 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
	April	George Hewlett	"	1,000 00	12 50
		A. G. Milne and D. Milne, in trust	"	100 00	1 25
		Prime & Co.	New-York	1,000 00	12 50
	July	Alida Loopuyt	Unknown	5,000 00	62 50
		Same	"	5,000 00	62 50
		W. C. Sill, Trustee	"	2,000 00	30 00
	Oct	Wm. H. St. John	"	3,000 00	37 50
1859	April	Theophile Ferrier Levayer	"	2,700 00	33 75
		Eveline R. Roederer, wife Levayer	"	4,300 00	53 75
	July	Andrew Gorsline	"	500 00	7 50
		Jas. Potter R. S. Field and others, in trust	"	4,000 00	60 00
	Oct	R. C. Martin	Albany	100 00	1 25
		Eveline R. Roderer, wife Levayer	Unknown	4,300 00	53 75
		Oliver P. Woodford	"	580 00	7 50
1860	April	M'g't Chesbrough	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		Same	"	14,500 00	217 50
		David A. Demarest	N. J.	5,000 00	75 00
		Jas. Potter, R. S. Field and others, in trust	Unknown	4,000 00	60 00
	July	Same	"	4,000 000	60 00
		Supt. Ins. Dept. St. N. Y., in trust for Home L. Ins. Co.	Albany	1.000 00	12 50
1861	Jan	Joshua Hendricks	N. Y.	500 00	7 50
		George Wardner	Unknown	700 00	10 50
	April	Auditor State of Illinois, in trust for Pamet Bank	Illinois	2,000 00	30 00
		Peter Richards, Jr., Exec'r	Unknown	4,000 00	70 00
		James C. Stodder	"	2,000 00	30 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
	July	Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
	Oct	Miss Charlotte Austin	"	1,500 00	22 50
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50
		G. W. Patterson, Jr.	"	5,000 00	87 50
		Elizabeth Smith	"	5,000 00	75 00
		George Wardner	"	700 00	10 50

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 7, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds numbered 986 to 996 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 5, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days from date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

$6,000 AT 6 PER CENT. FOR FIVE years, wanted on a first-class house, worth more than double that amount. Principals only address Box No. 1,591 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JAN. 6, 1863.   H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST. BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,
H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.
JAMES J. DAY, President.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst. By order.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 8th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. BAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 8 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
o6-law6mM   JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.   CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from 1st instant. Bank open daily, at No. 51 Chambers-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.   GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York.

All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.
Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the
INFALLIBLE
for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.
Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!
Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.
Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, "Wheeling pattern." One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of Feburary. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$140
Second Cabin Passage....80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 17.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship MARION, Capt. J. JOHNSON, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday....Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday....Jan. 31
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau....$50 00
Passage money to Havana....70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC, for London, January 25. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO. No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry for Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New town and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL Road.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.— One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

HORSE FOR SALE.—HANDSOME BAY, long tail, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound, perfectly kind, well broke, not afraid of cars or music, fine style, reliable and gentle in every respect, and suitable for family use, where a safe, stylish animal is required. Has been used for a coupé, for City driving. Apply to BROWN, at stable, No. 17 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera On MARCH 2.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First Night of the Musical Farce in 2 Acts, entitled the TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
The following songs will be introduced in this piece: Bridal Song (I Puritani) My Pretty Jane, Share My Cottage, Give Me Freedom Ever; Trio (Bohemian Girl) Could I Steal A Heart Away, &c., &c.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS ON 14TH, 15TH, 17TH AND 18TH STS., NEAR 6TH-AV., FOR SALE.—400 feet in one plot on 17th-st., and running through to 18th-st., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av.
100 feet on 14th-st., running through to 15th-st., and commencing 300 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots, Croton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of central parts and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 72d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 72d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st. for sale. Apply as above.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots for $10. Farms adjoining, 1 to 20 acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Send stamp for circular.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—IN NINETEETH ST., BETWEEN 4th-av., and Irving-place, a vacant lot 32.9x½ the block, a fine location for building—neighborhood, one of the finest in the City.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 60 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; parlors, stairs and basement all finished in black walnut; house 20x53; very superior in every respect. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built and pleasantly located three-story house No. 54 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; will be sold low, and a good portion allowed on mortgage. Immediate possession. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., being one short block from Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 4th-av. and 75th-st., four very fine lots. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 60 East 49th-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the best located and desirable residences in the city; double house, nearly new, in perfect order, containing 17 rooms, with modern improvements, about five acres of ground, well improved with a great variety of shrubbery and fruit trees, an excellent garden, &c. Located within 10 or 15 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of E. T. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, Room No. 10.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. I. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or O. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river view; 1½ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage-house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LET—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND STAble, located on the northwest corner of Union-square and 16th-st., known as No. 31 Union-square. This is one of the best houses and finest locations on the square—in the upper part of the City. To be used as it is or altered for business, as may be agreed. Size 32.6x150. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN separate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., 25 by 200 feet; rent moderate; possession can be given immediately. Inquire of W. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOFTS OF store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich. Possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST LOFT, OR PART of a loft, suitable for salesroom for Yankee notions, between Park-place and Canal-st., not more than one block from Broadway. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a first-class house, between 14th and 42d-sts. and 4th and 6th avs., a well furnished room with fire and gas; $8 to $10 a week would be paid. Address, with full particulars, GEORGE, Box No. 4,573 General Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let at No. 16 Clinton-st. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and his wife, in a respectable private German or American family, living not too far up town, and where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. The very best references will be given and required. Address O. K., Box No. 2,407 Post-office. Boarding-house keepers will please not reply.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman and wife, in a private family, an elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor preferred; location above 14th-st., table must be fine; those having the above accommodations will be liberally paid. Address M., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.— Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

D. M. SEAMAN, (FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.,) would inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business on his own account at No. 33 Wall-st. He will attend to sales at auction and private sales of real estate, Insurance and Bank stocks, &c., on favorable terms. Also, to the renting of houses and stores, collection of rents, &c., negotiation of loans on mortgage. Securities also bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. V. Brady, Hon. Clarkson Collins,
Adrian H. Muller, Esq., David Seaman, Esq.,
Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman & Son, Messrs. Wm. & J. O'Brien.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (Late with A. H. Muller,) No. 33 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
COMEDY TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT Of the dashing Comedienne, MRS. JOHN WOOD, MRS. JOHN WOOD, whose splendid performances have justly earned for her the flattering title of THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
She will appear, for the first time in New-York, in her great character of MARTON, THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET, supported by an EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY, ELEGANT WARDROBE, AND BEAUTIFUL STAGE APPOINTMENTS, for which Miss Keene's Theatre is renowned.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, will be produced Planche's three act Comic Drama, Entitled the PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
MARTON, (the Pride of the Market,)....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Marquis De Volange....Mr. H. F. Daly
Chevalier De Bellereive....Mr. Marlowe
Isidoro Farine, (a Baker)....Mr. J. T. Raymond
Baron Troptard....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jervatto, (Marton's foster-sister)....Miss Ione Burke
M'lle. Louise de Volange....Miss Emma Taylor
Market Women, Peasants, Noblemen, Servants, &c., &c.
ACT I. MARKET PLACE IN PARIS.
ACT II. SALOON IN THE CHATEAU OF THE MARQUIS.
ACT III. GARDENS OF THE CHATEAU.
To commence with the Comedietta of BETSEY BAKER, in which Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. Robson, Mr. Levick, and Miss Nickinson will appear.
SEVERAL NEW PIECES ARE IN REHEARSAL, in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.

WALLACK'S.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8. OVER BEFORE 11.
MONDAY,
Sixth night of the attractive Comic Drama of the INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Don Philip the King Consort, (as originally acted by him)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pontivedra....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain....Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller....Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard....Mr. Parkes
Page....Mr. Turner
Giralda, a Peasant Girl, (as originally acted by her)....Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella, Queen of Spain....Miss Fanny Morant
TUESDAY (fifth time) Bourcicault's popular Comedy of LOVE AND MONEY.
In consequence of the very great success of the romantic Drama, PAULINE, it will be repeated WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, and FRIDAY, Jan. 16.
THURSDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 17, will be acted (first time in this City for thirty years) the fine Comedy of THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Box book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," and "The Irish Heiress."

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
Broadway, below Houston-st.
L. B. LENT....Manager.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., WITH THE MOST SPLENDID COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS In America. NEW AND RARE ANIMALS Received almost daily.
Just added, a pair of JAPANESE SWINE, monsters of ugliness, and a CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI, the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband."
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway.—The grand Panoramas of THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.
REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, New-York, Jan. 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees.
The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. N. OTIS, Secretary.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY— Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st.—Instruction, practical and thorough, in book-keeping and business affairs. A good hand-writing guaranteed in ten lessons. Pupils commencing this month will be received at reduced charges. Call for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL WISHES to buy or hire a good day school for boys in New-York or in a neighboring city. Letters, giving particulars, will receive immediate attention. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC, HARP AND Piano can be had, with a first-class private home, permanently or until Spring, by a young lady, willing to pay liberally. Address Mrs. THOMPSON, 6th-av., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she is experienced in teaching French and German, (which she speaks,) the higher English branches, Latin, drawing, &c.; a pleasant position is of more importance than a high salary; first-class references as to ability and success in teaching. Address M. N., Elizabethport Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

AN AMERICAN LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, an experienced and highly successful teacher, desires a reëngagement; she is prepared to instruct in the higher English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin &c.; remuneration of slight importance; testimonials of the highest class; unqualified references given and required. Address for three days, L. A. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED.—MALES—ONE FOR Primary Department, and one for Gymnastics—(Dio Lewis' system.) Apply at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 2 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 6 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU SAINTE ESPRIT.—The new Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be consecrated by the Bishop of New-York on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The congregation and their friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. The sale of the pews will take place a few days after the consecration, due notice of which will be given.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.
All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. ... Ludlow-st., and at ... stationers generally. JASSEL & KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA, FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS....as....MEPHISTOPHILES.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS, and positively last night but one of Faust and Marguerite.
WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS EMILY THORNE, and last night of Faust and Marguerite.
The management respectfully announce an engagement for THREE NIGHTS ONLY with Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN, the celebrated German Tragedian, who will have the honor of making his first appearance (IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE) in the character of SHYLOCK, On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.
Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTIST, Miss BATEMAN, who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS, who, as a PANTOMIMIC ACTRESS AND DANSEUSE, has acquired a fame equal to that of Celeste, whose memory she has everywhere revived, and also with the distinguished character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK, whose beautiful personation of Peter Probity, in the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, has excited a thrilling sensation in every portion of the country.
MISS COULDOCK, who has made a charming impression in the character of Grace, will make her first appearance.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, Jan. 12, will be presented for the first time in New-York, the domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Peter Probity....Mr. C. W. Couldock
Solomon Probity....Mr. Davidge
John Probity (first appearance this season) Mr. A. H. Davenport
Grace, (first appearance)....Miss Couldock
To be followed by Celeste's grand military spectacle of THE FRENCH SPY; or, THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } Henri St. Elme } Mathilde de Merie } ....CUBAS
Introducing her grand BALLET DANCES, assisted by a numerous corps de ballet.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1863.
VALERIE, OU LA JEUNE AVEUGLE.
LE SERPENT DE LA PARVISSE.
PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 633 Broadway.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
The second lecture in the course by DR. MACGOWAN ON JAPAN Will be delivered on MONDAY, Jan. 12, at 8 o'clock.
Subject: "The Government, Religion, &c., of JAPAN."
In which Dr. MACGOWAN will introduce the curious allegory of the PHANTOM FOX, Illustrated by paintings and a CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.
Tickets, 50 cents.
For the balance of the course, including reserved seats, $1. For sale by the book and music stores, and at the door.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their series of lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments in this interesting science, at Clinton Hall (Astor Place) THIS EVENING, to be continued every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at *half-past* 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Classes will be formed for complete instruction in this remarkable science, and its mode of application to the cure of disease.

REV. HENRY C. KINNEY, HAVING BEEN interrupted in the delivery of his lecture upon the *Life, Times and Philosophy of Lord Bacon*, would announce to his friends and the public that he will deliver his lecture upon this subject at the Historical Society, at 8 P. M. of WEDNESDAY next, Jan. 14. Tickets, 25 cents each, are for sale at Randolph's, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway. Those tickets which were disposed of for the evening of the 6th, will be good for the 14th.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SHARING, PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Classes forming for the second quarter. Ladies meet WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Individual lessons at times not occupied. For more full particulars apply as above.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY— No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, afternoon and evening; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Pupils may commence at any time. Apply as above.

THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY has commenced, at No. 88 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHEMIST OF STANDING HAS INVENT-ed entirely new and cheap methods of preparing green timber for ships, oil barrels, and many other purposes, which rapidly and effectually season it, fireproof it, preserve it from rot and the destructive action of the air and of iron, render it permanently flexible, tough, and less penetrable by projectiles and impenetrable by petroleum and other oils, the materials used having themselves a preservative action on iron. These highly important inventions are secured, and competent parties are wanted to introduce them here and abroad. None but *bona fide* capitalists, desirous to invest when satisfied, need apply. Address B. W., Locked Box No. 36, Washington, D. C.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the commission and foreign agency business in Manchester, Belfast, Scotch, and West of England goods; doing a safe and profitable trade; represents several first-class manufacturers.
Address with real name to Box No. 5,051, Post-office, which will be considered confidential.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SMART, ENER-getic man, with some capital, to take an interest in an established produce commission house, one to take charge of office and books. Must furnish first-class reference as to character, business qualities, &c. Address, appointing interview, S. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. For particulars, apply to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

A CARD.
The subscriber takes great pleasure in gratefully acknowledging, in behalf of the "Early Closing Association," the following contributions to its funds:
Foster Bros., No. 272 Bleecker-st....$5
W. E. Lawrence & Co., Nos. 278 and 280 Bleecker-st....$5
Alanson H. Scudder, No. 282 Bleecker-st....$5
Further contributions will be gratefully received, and appropriated to the furtherance of the objects of the Association. Any communication in reference to the same addressed to the Secretary, at No. 197 East Broadway, will meet with prompt and proper attention.
B. EVERETT OSGOOD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Has been the admiration as well as wonder of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE, during the last week. Everybody is astonished at her EXCEEDING DIMINUTIVE PROPORTIONS, No larger than a good-sized doll, ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS. yet as graceful as a swan, and with A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY.
A perfectly developed woman, AFFABLE AND PLEASING IN HER MANNERS.
Having entered into a matrimonial alliance with GEN TOM THUMB, Miss Warren will not be on exhibition after the expiration of her present engagement at the Museum, the General having retired with a fortune ample for their SUPPORT IN LUXURY AND EASE.
Hence, but little time remains for the public to see her.
Her ample and elegant wardrobe enables her to APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY.
She will be ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING, From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum at intervals, and ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM during each dramatic performance, in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT, The most diminutive man ever known, making THE SMALLEST PAIR Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe.
CALIFORNIA BEARS, WHAT IS IT? ALBINOS, &c.
THE DRAMA, COLLEEN BAWN, Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Has the pleasure to announce his GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
Twenty gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas on this occasion.
A strong railing will be erected around the stage, to prevent those under the influence of the gas from coming in contact with the audience.
The effect of the gas is to develop the most prominent traits of character.
Fun, humor, wit, song, dancing, &c., are brought out by the gas.
Dr. C. will exercise the same discretion as formerly in the selection of subjects, and he hopes to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who attended his exhibition last Winter—justifying the commendation expressed in the letters from clergymen published in his programme.
Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies....$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman....5 00
Ladies' Tickets....2 50
Minors under 15 years of age....3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

BROOKLYN ARENA.
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Superb Horsemanship by all the Great Riders.
Athletic Feats by the Delavanta Brothers, &c., &c.
Dress Circle 25 cts. Children 15 cts. Gallery 15 cts.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.
ABNER L. BRADY.

MUSICAL.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y., John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK.
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers prices.
Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $.2.. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
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THE MURFREESBORO BATTLES.

The Events of Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Final Defeat and Retreat of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FIELD BEFORE MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

In my last letter I left the contending hosts reposing on their arms after the great struggle of Wednesday, Dec. 31. There was but little alarm after the battle, and comparatively little uneasiness; each army thinking, doubtless, that its opponent was too much exhausted to care about renewing the strife.

There were places that night, indeed, where sleep came not to steep the senses in gentle forgetfulness The poor soldier, whom the bullets of the enemy had not reached, could gather a few leaves, or sticks, or cornstalks for a bed, clasp his faithful rifle in his arms, and with his blanket around him, if he were so fortunate as to possess one, could sleep soundly, notwithstanding the bitter cold. He could build no fires, for that would reveal our position to the enemy; but so fatigued was he, that he could still slumber, although his frame shivered involuntarily in the wintry night atmosphere.

But the mangled hero lying on the field or in the hospital knew no repose. Agony repelled oblivion; and to those who felt themselves maimed, crippled for life, the keen mental anguish must have been even more intolerable than physical pain. And there were the faithful surgeons, too, who knew no rest from their dreadful labors, and toiled on all through the long weary night.

On Thursday morning the sun rose in a sky without clouds; but along the eastern horizon was a broad zone of mist and fog, seen through which the great luminary looked red and blood shy, as if in sympathy with the horrors of the battle-field.

It was just 8 o'clock when the roar of cannon recommenced with a terrible significance unknown a few days before. A skirmish had begun between the pickets in front of PALMER'S lines and those of the enemy. Our batteries immediately commenced shelling the woods from which the rebel fire proceeded. Two dozen pieces of the enemy's artillery opened in reply, and, having by this time accurately obtained the range of the elevated ground between the pike and railroad, upon which so many of our troops were massed, their guns were worked with greater effect than ever before.

Every form of shell, schrapnel, round shot, spherical case and oblong shot, were hurled in most unpleasant profusion over the field. Our infantry, unable to take any part in this terrible duel, lay close upon the ground, the fiery missiles continually whizzing and bursting over their heads, and tearing up the earth amongst them and around them. It was wonderful that so few were injured by this iron tempest; yet there was scarcely a regiment all along the left and centre that did not have one, at least, of its members killed or wounded. The Eighth Indiana Battery, Lieut. ESTEPP commanding, was moved nearest the rebel lines, and did great service in finally silencing the enemy's guns. When the firing ceased, however, several of its brave men were wounded, one-third of the horses were disabled, and some of the pieces were drawn off to the rear by hand. In all, we lost about a hundred men; but we had the satisfaction of hearing from rebel prisoners, who were taken the next day, a statement that the fire from our batteries was exceedingly effective, and an acknowledgment that their artillery was decidedly inferior to our own. But, after all this success of ours, it is useless to deny that a general gloom and despondency was beginning to spread in the army, among both officers and men.

The defeat of McCOOK had changed our line of battle upon the right. The scattered battalions of JOHNSON and DAVIS, as well as the somewhat less fatally broken regiments of SHERIDAN, were recollected as well as possible, and ranged in line of battle, no longer at right angles with the turnpike, and sweeping round toward the town; but almost parallel with the pike, and thrown back away in the direction of Stewart's Creek. Our centre and left had also been somewhat withdrawn, to accord with this new arrangement of the right, and it seemed to many that we had everywhere been pushed back. The army was weakened by its long list of casualties, by over 4,000 captured, and by more than that many stragglers, who had shamefully deserted their comrades in the hour of their necessity, and skulked away from the field. The men tried to flatter themselves with tales of the arrival of reinforcements; but alas! the better informed all knew that the last available division was even now on the field, and that all the fresh men who could possibly be brought up would, as far as numbers are concerned, amount to a mere handful. In point of fact, the reinforcements received during the day consisted of only two brigades, WALKER'S, of FRY'S Division, and STARKWEATHER'S, of ROUSSEAU'S. I knew that the latter, at least, could be depended on as against twice their number—but what, after all, was that? The renewed efforts of the enemy early in the morning, to annoy the right wing, the impudent cavalry charge away around to our left the evening before, the heavy cannonade on the centre at 8 o'clock, the continual reports that were brought in of rebel raids between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and the capture of our wagon trains in that direction, the occasional booming of cannon away off to the rear, the whizzing of bullets over the field from almost every point of the compass—all these things tended to produce a sinking of despair amongst the soldiers, consequent upon the general impression they created that we were surrounded on all sides, by an enemy vastly superior in numbers, that our supplies were now grown very scanty, hunger, cold, exhaustion, and that starvation, rout, ruin and retreat were actually staring us in the face.

When this fierce cannonade took place in the morning, it is useless to deny that a feeling of consternation and dismay took possession of many who are unused to fear; and the opinion had begun to gain ground that Gen. ROSECRANS had given up the contest, and was drawing in his lines preparatory to falling back on Nashville.

What a New-Year's morn was that! Yet there were undaunted souls there who maintained a steadfast cheerfulness even amidst the general gloom, who smile! whenever they met a well-known comrade, and shouted "Happy New-Year!" even amid the appalling thunders of the cannonade.

At the time the first guns were fired in the morning I was myself in the rear, where I had gone to visit one of the hospitals. It was about two miles back; and yet as the first echo of the cannon reached their ears, there were a number of pusillanimous rascals who turned their faces in an opposite direction from that whence the sound proceeded, and began to move away through the woods. I was astonished at the audacious with which they came into sight. From behind rocks, trees, stumps, where I had not before suspected the presence of any one, they jumped up as the thunder of the artillery reached them, some with and some without guns, and walked off, deliberately abandoning their comrades who they knew were about to commence a deadly struggle with the foes of the nation and of mankind. O, it was a shameful sight! and for such recreant wretches no punishment can be too severe.

The artillery battle over, there was hardly a circumstance which, after the previous days' tremendous scenes, would be noted by any one, and this day passed like Tuesday, in a series of interminable skirmishes, with a constant, prolonged and most exhausting expectation of the instant renewal of the battle. Only once did the repeated and dropping discharges of musketry swell into a roar, and that was between one and two o'clock, when the enemy's pickets advanced upon the right, and opened up a brisk fire upon JOHNSON'S and DAVIS' men. The latter, however, anxious for an opportunity to retrieve the reputation they had lost the day before, returned with interest the rebel salute of the rebels, and sent them back into their cedar thickets, minus a score or two of their number.

Late in the afternoon a body of rebel cavalry appeared on the summit of the slope, in the neighborhood of the brick house which was burned on Monday, but they were dispersed.

The events of the day were now over, and the army (except the wounded) passed as uncomfortable and cheerless a night as that which preceded it.

MURFREESBORO' Sunday, Jan. 3.

At precisely the same hour on Friday morning as on the day before, the thunder of artillery called all the troops to arms. This time it was the rebel batteries that commenced the fight; but our artillerists were not slow in replying to them, and for about twenty minutes the country for miles around resounded with a continual roar. Then the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, and both parties busied off to repair damages; although during the course of the affair a rebel gun was dismounted, and the battery to which it belonged silenced.

The army felt in somewhat better spirits this morning, as it was evident, from the events of the last twenty-four hours, that the rebel leaders were exceedingly diffident about renewing the battle, even with the advantage of the twenty-six guns which they captured from us on Wednesday. The news had also spread through the camp of VAN CLEVE'S Division, having been sent across the river the evening before, and this convinced the men that they were not so completely surrounded as they had imagined.

Reawakened confidence begat fresh courage, and I felt sure that any engagement with the foe that day would result in a signal triumph for our arms.

Hour after hour the enemy kept feeling around our lines, as if he were trying to discover a weak and unsupported place, upon which he might fall and break through. Much apprehension was felt lest he should again assail the right, and gain, what had so long seemed to be one of his objects, possession of Murfreesboro' Road in our rear. Those, however, who knew the situation of VAN CLEVE'S division upon the other side of the river, felt certain that when the rebel assault *did* come, it would fall upon the extreme left.

It was about four o'clock, when a fierce cannonade which had been going on for some time upon the left, was succeeded by a deafening crash of musketry; and the whole army at once comprehended that the battle was renewed in earnest.

The ground on the west side of the river is much more irregular than that upon the east. Toward the rear a moderately high bluff rises from the river. The level ground above was the scene of the rebel cavalry charge on Wednesday. Going toward the town, you ascend a wooded hill, and find upon the other side a patch of low cleared ground. You cross this and come to a part of the stream where the bank is eight or ten feet high. A narrow strip of ground upon which there are trees, but no underbrush, intervenes between the river and a rail fence. Upon the other side of the latter is a woods in its natural state, and for the distance of half a mile going from the river, you seem to be gently ascending a low wooded hill. A deep ravine runs down the side of it, in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river. When the summit of the rise is reached, there a couple of level cornfields, and then another strip of dense woods, immediately behind which lies Murfreesboro. It was in the cornfields last named, and in the woods behind them, that VAN CLEVE'S Division, now commanded by Col. BEATTY, of the Nineteenth Ohio, was posted on Thursday evening—two of the brigades mostly in the open space, while the third was in a more covered position, and was protected by some slight fortifications of dirt and logs.

The enemy, pursuing his usual tactics, massed three of his divisions—RAINS', ANDERSON'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S, the whole under command of the latter—and hurled them against VAN CLEVE. He evidently intended to crush the latter at a blow, but probably had no further design, at this time, than the destruction of this division and the occupation of the ground on which it had been stationed. It does not seem probable that the rebels intended to begin a general battle at that late hour.

Van Cleve's men did not yield at once to the rebel onset. They struggled for a time with great bravery against tremendous odds, but at length, being literally overwhelmed by superior numbers, two of the brigades were broken to pieces. The other continued for some minutes longer to maintain its ground, until the prospect of being completely surrounded threw it into a panic. Then it broke, mingled with the others, and the whole were pushed back in great disorder and with startling rapidity, oto, into and across the river.

The rebels, rendered audacious by their success, were preparing to cross the stream and continue the pursuit, when the gallant NEGLEY, who had been hurried over from the centre of our lines to sustain the Sixth Division, suddenly appeared with his compact lines of battle on the other side. WOOD, (HASCALL today,) DAVIS, and the Pioneer battalion, are prepared to support him, and open with all their batteries upon the rebel crowds. Fourteen cannons, planted by the enemy just where the woods on the summit of the long, low hill I have mentioned give place to the level cornfields, thunder upon us from that commanding position, and cover the whole attack upon our left. A dozen more behind the woods, still nearer the town, rain down an iron hail all over that portion of the field. No matter; our batteries can take care of these. Advance!

The enemy had already recoiled before the intolerable fire poured into them by NEGLEY'S men, and the latter, determining to finish their portion of the business then and there, stepped boldly into the water, waded across, all the time continuing their fire, and then climbed up the bank, to secure a foothold upon the narrow strip of timber destitute of underbrush, which lies between the fence and the stream.

At the fence the rebels rally; and as our men ascend the bank they are greeted by a storm of bullets, before which even veterans might give way. They hesitate an instant; but brave old STANLEY is there, and urges them on. Col. STOUGHTON, of the Eleventh Michigan, is there, and will not retreat. Col. J. F. MILLER calls aloud to his men to stand firm. Col. SCOTT, of the Nineteenth Illinois, reminds his regiment of their well-earned honors. The division forms rapidly upon the bank—raises a loud shout as of coming victory—and, redoubling its fire, charges toward the rebel lines. The latter sway and sway for a moment, and then crumble to pieces. On! on! the rebels are retreating in confusion up the hill: the men of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania follow closely, and the flag of the 20th Tennessee falls into their hands. The progress of NEGLEY is steady as the march of fate, and DAVIS and HASCALL follow closely behind him. In vain the enemy seize upon every clump of bushes or cluster of trees, as a point of defence. They are still rolled backward until the batteries are reached situated at the edge of the rebel cornfields. A charge is made upon these, and the fearless boys of the 19th Illinois capture three of the guns. Col. MILLER'S command pushes forward and takes another. Away goes the rebels over the cornfields, followed by such a deadly tempest of balls that if all who fell were allowed to lie there, they would enrich the ground with their carcasses. Our troops advance half way across the fields; but it is already night, and NEGLEY deems it inexpedient to enter, at that time, the dense forest beyond.

Our batteries, from every portion of the field, had been all the time thundering away upon the enemy, and the angry leaping of flame from the mouths of cannon continued until it was quite dark. Before the troops of NEGLEY had charged upon the fourteen rebel guns at the edge of the cornfield, Capt. BRADLEY, with the Sixth Ohio Battery, had materially injured them by an enfilading fire from the centre of our lines.

I rode over the field that night, and again the next morning. From the bank of the river to the last woods in front of Murfreesboro, a distance of more than a mile, the evidences of terrible carnage were everywhere visible. On both sides of the fence, along the slopes of the low hill, on the sides and bottom of the ravine, and especially in the level cornfield, scores of rebels lay.

This brilliant affair was the hinge upon which the course of affairs about Murfreesboro turned. The *morale* of the Union army was entirely restored from that hour, and when one of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S aids galloped over the field to announce the victory to the other divisions, followed by a member of Gen. NEGLEY'S Staff with a captured rebel banner, there was a burst of such tremendous cheering as had not been heard since the army left Nashville—cheering which must have sent a thrill of terror through the rebel legions around Murfreesboro.

The loss of the enemy was more than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while our own did not exceed 800. The rebel General MAXEY was killed and BASS mortally wounded.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, Jan. 5.

It commenced raining on Friday night about 12 o'clock, and the poor, unsheltered soldiers had a hard time of it. When morning came, the rain was still pouring down in torrents; and before the men could prepare a hurried breakfast from rations furnished them the night before, they were called to arms by the roar of artillery along the centre.

The reception of even these miserable rations was, however, a comfort to the men in one way. It proved that communication with Nashville was not entirely cut off, and that the danger of starvation was over. That danger seemed at one time imminent enough; and on Friday, it is a startling fact, that the soldiers of the Union made their meals of parched corn and broiled horse-flesh.

The morning of Saturday was signallized by a fierce onset of the enemy upon the Forty-second Indiana, Lieut.-Col. SHANKLIN commanding, which was out on picket duty. The men behaved well but suffered considerably.

All day the rain continued to pour down. I rode along our lines from one extremity to the other, and the arrangements for defence in every quarter, excited in my mind the loftiest admiration for the genius of the Commanding General. Every point was guarded with the most scrupulous care; the works, though slight, would protect men a long time from the effects of musketry discharges; a score of battalions could be massed at any moment at a threatened point; and I felt fully convinced that the position could not be taken by a hundred thousand men.

The rain continued, and we began to advance slowly toward the enemy by means of a series of rifle-pits. His sharpshooters occasionally annoyed us from behind the walls of the brick house which was burned on Monday. ROUSSEAU soon removed that annoyance by having these walls battered down.

In a field near this house, the rebels had constructed some rifle pits, and from these they kept up a vexatious firing at our front lines and pickets. It was determined at all hazards to drive them out, and take possession of the works; and Col. JOHN BEATTY, whose conduct all through this trying crisis had attracted the attention of the army, was selected to lead the storming party. Taking with him his own regiment, the Third Ohio, and the Eighty-Eight Indiana, Col. HUMPHREYS, he advanced with the utmost intrepidity, drove out the rebels at the point of the bayonet, and triumphantly held the works. Thus was another laurel added to those already acquired by a soldier who will make his mark in history.

The men slept peacefully enough on Saturday night, and awoke to find themselves and the ground covered with snow. This soon disappeared, and the day remained cloudy and cold. The mud on the field had become well nigh unendurable; and it was a glad moment for the army when the announcement was made that the rebels had hastily retreated from Murfreesboro, and that the Union columns would march forward into the town. Sunday, the 4th of January, when ROSECRANS entered Murfreesboro, will be a conspicuous day in our country's annals.

To-day the main body of the army is resting from its labors, while the cavalry is harassing the rear guard of the enemy, who are rapidly retreating in the direction of Tullahoma.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal Locks.

Extract of a private letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

A report has been presented to the House of Representatives, by Mr. F. A. CONKLING, from the Naval Committee, vehemently assailing the proposition now before the House for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and enlarging the Illinois Canal, for the defence of the lakes.

In this report, Mr. CONKLING ventures, in the face of the official evidence to the contrary, to assume that the cost of the works in question will be *fifty millions* of dollars! and, further, that the lakes are in no danger of assault by British gunboats, the menaces of the London *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. He further contends that the defence of the lakes should be secured by building and launching on their waters vessels of large class.

He denies the sufficiency of the gunboats proposed by Capt. ERICSSON, and denounces the project as "a mask for commercial objects." The great value of the work in increasing the National commerce and cementing the National Union between the East and West, he does not deem it necessary to discuss.

How far Mr. CONKLING, on this occasion, truly and wisely represents the interests of his city and State, the public in due time will be called to judge.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Summing Up of Mr. Eames for the Defence.

Address of General Porter to the Court.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock. Present, Major-Gen. Hunter, President; Major-Gen. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gens. Prentiss, Casey, Buford, King, Ricketts, Garfield and Slough, members of the Court-Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate; Gen. Fitz-John Porter, the accused, and his counsel, Messrs. Reverdy John. son and Eames. There were a number of ladies present.

Mr. Eames, one of Gen. Porter's counsel, then commenced the reading of the defence of Gen. Porter. The opening set forth that up to the date of the first charge Gen. Porter undoubtedly stood of fair name and fame; that his services had been acknowledged by his superior officers with generous regard and reward; and that eminent and honorable men had appeared and testified fully in his behalf—testimony, which he trusted, was sufficient to convince the Court of his entire innocence of the calumnious charges brought against him.

Proceeding to the consideration of the first specification of the first charge, his failure to obey the order of Aug. 27, to move from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, Mr. Eames reviewed the various evidence on that point. He showed that from the darkness of the night, the obstructed state of the roads, and the fatigue of the troops, it was impossible to obey that order, although extraordinary exertions were used to obey the order—even to the lighting of candles to enable the troops to see the way. He quoted the evidence of Gens. Morrell, Butterfield, Sykes and Griffin to substantiate these points, showing that Gen. Porter could not by any possibility have moved his artillery; that it would have been exceedingly hazardous to move without artillery; that the night was unusually dark; that Gen. Pope's Aid promised to have the road cleared; that the road was not cleared, so that Gen. Sykes had to use his mounted escort to keep the roads clear of wagons; that, in short, all these difficulties intervened to prevent the march, even after it was commenced. Gens. Morell, Butterfield, Sykes and Griffin all agreed that Gen. Porter manifested the utmost anxiety to obey the order promptly, and was sustained by them all in his final determination to start at a later hour than the one named in the order. Gen. Griffin even testified that by starting at three o'clock A. M., instead of one A. M., as ordered, Gen. Porter's Corps actually reached Bristow Station sooner than they could have done had they started earlier, because the troops would have escaped the long and tedious delay which the state of the roads made inevitable at the hour they moved. The testimony of Gen. Heintzleman as to the bad state of the road was cited, showing that there was a large train of wagons and considerable obstruction in front of the accused, between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station, showing that Gen. Porter had no practicable route for his troops to obey the order of Gen. Pope. On this point, Mr. Eames concluded by citing the testimony of Lieut.-Col. Brinton, which was definite and conclusive on the point of the impasability of the road for artillery and for rapid marches of infantry. In connection with the testimony as to the impossibility of moving artillery, Mr. Eames quoted the strong language of Gen. Pope's order, which imperatively forbade Gen. Porter to move without his artillery. The testimony of Capt. DeKay, Col. Brinton, and of even Gen. Pope himself, was cited to show that after commencing the march to Bristow, Gen. Porter did all he could to push his corps forward. The first specification of the first charge was thus sifted down to the accusation that Gen. Porter did not march to Bristow at the time mentioned in the order of Gen. Pope. On this point Mr. Eames rested Gen. Porter's defence on his acknowledged duty as well as indisputable right to exercise his discretion as to the best mode of carrying the real purpose of the order into effect—especially when his superior, who gave the order, was ten miles off, knew nothing of the difficulties to be surmounted, and since no exigency was made known to Gen. Porter which could have made the exercise of his discretion improper. In short, Gen. Porter claimed that if he had obeyed literally the order of Gen. Pope, he would have been guilty of cruelty to his command, and have perpetrated a gross and inexcusable military blunder.

The next act of disobedience was the alleged disregard of the joint order of August 29, addressed to Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter. The substance of this order was that Gen. Porter's corps should proceed with General McDowell's corps toward Gainesville on the road running from Manassas Junction to that place where they should form a junction with other specified corps, which the order supposed to be not far from Gainesville; then to halt. The order then proceeds to give express direction to Gen. Porter, enjoining upon him not to proceed so far in that direction as to preclude his falling back behind Bull Run on the night of the 29th, or the next morning. Mr. Eames said he failed to discover any evidence that he had disobeyed that order, even in the evidence of Gen. Pope himself. As to his holding his position that day, Gen. Porter depended for his justification upon the positive evidence of Col. Locke, that he had delivered an order to Gen. Porter, from Gen. McDowell, indicating that McDowell would take King's division under his charge, and that Gen. Porter should remain where he was. True, Gen. McDowell and Gen. King did not remember the delivery of this order to Col. Locke, but the fact that Col. Locke stood absolutely uncontradicted as to the fact that he, who was Gen. Porter's Chief of Staff, did deliver such an order of Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter, so that it was a fact proven that Gen. Porter did all he could to carry out the joint order, because he did hold his position as directed by Gen. McDowell, until ordered away by Gen. Pope.

The third specification of the first charge was the alleged disobedience of the order of Gen. Pope dated Aug. 30, 4 30 P. M., in effect as follows: "Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank; I desire you to push forward, and to go at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, his rear, keeping your right in communication with Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out. As soon as you engage, keep heavy reserves; use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right. If you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing."

Gen. Porter claims that the literal obedience of this order was absolutely impossible; that if it had been possible, it would have been inexpedient, injudicious and improper—even if possible of execution at the time it was received, 6¾ P. M., on Aug. 29, when the sun had nearly set; that he has fully proven to the Court his compliance, so far as possible, with the manifest spirit of the order—its evident purpose and meaning; that measures were taken by him by all available means under the circumstances; that to have executed the order literally would have exposed Gen. Porter's flank and rear to a disastrous attack; that the order was issued under a misapprehension of the position of the enemy, and that what Gen. Porter did do was in compliance with the spirit, if not the letter of the order. In order to show that Gen. Porter had a large force of the enemy in his front, which he could not leave without exposing his corps to destruction, Mr. Eames quoted the entire testimony of Col. Marshall, of the New-York 13th, which regiment was detailed as skirmishers in front of Gen. Porter on that day. The circumstances under which Col. Marshall's testimony was given—he lying wounded upon his bed, were cited to show that he was specially entitled to credence. This testimony was positive to the fact that the enemy was massed in force in front of Gen. Porter—in such force that if Gen. Porter had undertaken to leave them to attack the enemy's right he would have exposed his corps to a disastrous attack; that by keeping the enemy in his front occupied Gen. Porter was doing his utmost to aid Gen. Pope, and that if Porter had made a movement to the enemy's right, the enemy in his front might either have attacked Porter as he left, or have made a junction with the enemy in front of Pope. In support of Col. Marshall's testimony, Mr. Eames read extracts from the testimony of Major Highland, of the same regiment, who was of the opinion that the force of the enemy in front of Porter was at least 10,000, and enough to overmatch Porter's corps. The testimony of Lieut. James Stevenson of the same regiment was quoted in support of Major Highland and Col. Marshall, and who also testified that he passed on the afternoon of August 29 from Pope's army to Porter's position, and that there was no practicable route for Porter's corps to reach the enemy's right flank in time to do any execution. The testimony of Gen. Griffin and Gen. Morell was further cited in corroboration of the above, Gen. Morell having testified positively that the only attack that could be made by Gen. Porter at the time he received the order to attack the enemy's right, was an attack on the enemy in his front, and that it would have been impossible for Gen. Porter to have carried his artillery to the enemy's right even in the daylight, much less at nightfall, when Gen. Porter received the order. Mr. Eames reviewed the testimony of Gen. Roberts for the prosecution, claiming that Gen. Roberts had no means of observing either Gen. Porter or the enemy in his front on the afternoon of the 29th of August, and that Gen. Roberts' opinion that Gen. Porter had no enemy in his front on that day was the merest speculation, and unworthy to be received in evidence in opposition to the positive testimony of those who were actually on the ground, and who saw and fought the enemy. Gen. Porter claimed that he had obeyed the positive order of Gen. McDowell to maintain the strong position which he held, to keep the enemy in check, and to prevent the enemy in his front joining Jackson, and dooming Pope's entire army to an overwhelming and signal defeat. When Gen. Porter was informed that the enemy was retreating, he immediately gave orders to Gen. Morell to attack the enemy, and that order was only countermanded when it was found that the enemy was not retiring. The order to attack the enemy's right contemplated that Porter was at liberty to leave, and that he had a practicable route to get to the enemy's right. But it also commanded Porter to move in one direction to attack the enemy's right, and also directed him to move in an exactly opposite direction to keep up his communication with Reynolds. The order also contemplated an attack by daylight, while the order was received about sunset.

Mr. Eames said that in view of the testimony already cited, he deemed it unnecessary to further comment on the first three specifications of the second charge, the fourth specification having been withdrawn by the Judge Advocate. As to the charge that on the 29th of August he retreated shamefully from before the enemy, he denied that there was the first shadow of proof that he had done so; while, on the contrary, he had not retreated at all, either shamefully or otherwise, and had not left his position until ordered to leave by Gen. Pope. As to his behavior before the enemy, he regretted exceedingly that the Court had refused him the right to show his conduct before the enemy on the 30th, because that would enable him to show how fully he did his duty to Gen. Pope, his commanding officer, and to his country.

The next specification considered was that alleging that Gen. Porter had disobeyed the order of 6:50 A. M. of Aug. 29, directing him to march his command to the field of battle, and report in person to Gen. Pope, and that he had permitted Griffin's and Piatt's Brigades to march to Centreville, thus delaying them in their arrival on the battle-field on Aug. 30. On this point the testimony of Gens. Morell and Griffin was cited, showing that Griffin was kept back to protect the rear in the falling back from the field of the 29th, and that Griffin lost his way, but went to the battle-field from Centreville about 5 o'clock. The movement of Gen. Griffin's to Centreville was therefore an accidental disobedience of Gen. Porter's orders, because Gen. Porter ordered Morell's entire division to the battle-field. Piatt's Brigade was also directed to follow Sykes, and it is therefore indisputable that Gen. Porter was not guilty, as charged in the specifications, but did obey with the utmost promptness and celerity, and order the whole of his corps to the battle-field.

Having thus reviewed the charges and specifications, and briefly alluded to the mass of testimony controverting and disproving the alleged acts of disobedience, Mr. Eames proceeded to review the origin and circumstances of this prosecution. He quoted the testimony of Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, who had a conversation with Gen. Pope on the 2d of September, in which Gen. Pope told Col. Ruggles, after speaking of the series of occurrences embraced in these charges and specifications, that he Pope declared in substance that he was entirely satisfied with Gen. Porter's explanations, except as to Gen. Griffin, and that he, Pope, intended to take no further proceedings against Gen. Porter, though he might against Gen. Griffin, and that on the 5th or 6th of September Col. Ruggles reminded Gen. Pope of this exculpation of Gen. Porter.

Mr. Eames spoke of the positive testimony of Col. Ruggles on this point, and of the fact that Col. Ruggles was first summoned as a witness for the Government, and was only not produced when it was found that he could not substantiate the charges against Gen. Porter, but could on the contrary have testified to his exculpation of Gen. Porter by Gen. Pope. Even Gen. Pope himself confirms the substance of this testimony by Col. Ruggles, by admitting that the result of the conversation was that he should take no further proceedings against Gen. Porter. It should be recollected that this exculpation of Gen. Porter by Gen. Pope, occurred only six days after the commission of the first alleged acts of disobedience, and only four days after the alleged commission of the last offense. What had changed the mind of Gen. Pope, so that on the 5th or 6th of September, when he came to Washington, as he says, "his eyes were opened to things which he had not rightly judged." What opened his eyes so soon? Why should the Commander of the Army of Virginia come to Washington to have his eyes opened to facts which took place under his own observation? Was if Gen. Porter's telegrams to Gen. Burnside that opened Gen. Pope's eyes? Gen. Porter himself had put on record in his own defence the whole of that correspondence, and even given it to the newspapers for publication.

It was not with the design of failing to do his duty to the Army of Virginia that Gen. Porter consulted with McClellan, and Burnside, and Morell, and Butterfield, and Sykes, and Griffin; that he used all his energies to push forward his forces to Bristow Station; that he faced the enemy on that terrible ridge, during the second battle of Bull Run; that he prevented the force of the enemy in his front from joining the enemy in front of Pope, and of overwhelming and disastrously defeating the entire army of Virginia.

But, does not the fact that Gen Pope stood by, and saw Gen. Porter invested with high and honorable command subsequent to the commission of these alleged offences, prove that he did not do what was his duty, if he believed that Gen. Porter was guilty. Was it not Pope's duty, believing, as he now says he does, that Porter was false to his Commander and his country, to have made those changes sooner?

With reference to the presumption that Gen. Pope received from the President the impression that Porter's dispatches to Burnside developed an animus against Gen. Pope, Mr. Eames claimed that it was a false and calumnious assumption, because the President could not have been so impressed. In support of this, Gen. Porter refers to the fact that on the 5th of September he was intrusted with the command under the direction of the President of the United States, and had a corps of 1,800 men; that he was engaged in the sanguinary conflicts of Antietam and South Mountain, where he was intrusted with the command of his old corps, and subsequently augmented by another division.

After glancing at and exposing the insufficiency and futility of the testimony of Lieut.-Col. Smith, as to Gen. Porter's appearance on August 28, Mr. Eames passed to the consideration of Gen. McDowell. He claimed that it was proven beyond a doubt that on the 29th of August, not far from midday, Gen. McDowell rode up to Gen. Porter, and after saluting him said, "Porter, this is no place to fight a battle; you are too far out already."

It was also proven that on that same afternoon Col. Locke, of Gen. Porter's Staff, heard Gen. McDowell direct that Gen. Porter should remain where he was, which message was delivered to Gen. Porter by Col. Locke. These facts were not contradicted by Gen. McDowell, though he could not recollect the circumstances referred to. It was fully shown that Gen. McDowell's recollection was uncertain and confused, and that the order which Gen. McDowell testified was given to Gen. Porter could not have been given.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eames' masterly address, which was delivered with dramatic effect, Hon. Reverdy Johnson proceeded to read the thrilling account of Gen. Porter's personal services to his country as an officer during the Mexican war, and since the outbreak of the rebellion. The peroration was patriotic and eloquent, and for thrilling pathos is unsurpassed in the annals of Courts-martial. The scene was impressive, and the addresses made a visible effect upon the Court.

The following is Gen. PORTER'S personal defence:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—My defence is now concluded: Before, however, I deliver it into your hands I hope to be indulged in some remarks more exclusively personal. To speak of one's self in terms of commendation is always unpleasant and is generally against the laws of good taste—but there are occasions when it becomes unavoidable.

The sensibility which it then wounds must bear the infliction, because a higher sensibility demands the sacrifice.

When a soldier's honor is impeached, when his loyalty is assailed, when cowardice is even insinuated against him, and when the safety of his country is said to have been purposely and causelessly hazarded by him, in the indulgence of some low, pretty, contemptible motive, it cannot be expected that he is to be restrained by the delicacy which belongs to the ordinary intercourse between gentlemen.

If his past life gives the lie to the charge; if it at all exhibits conduct totally inconsistent with its truth; if it speaks a nature that would revolt even at the thought of the crime; if it evinces a long and perilous course of duty, and an ardent and ever enduring love of country—a constant zeal for the honor of its flag and an undying devotion to its service; if in the present crisis of its history, from the first moment that unhallowed ambition started on its career of treason, he has given himself with sleepless vigilance, and amidst countless hazards, to do what he could to put down this foul rebellion and reinstate the authority of the Government; if until the unfortunate Virginia campaign, of last Summer, his services were approved by the public, by his brothers in arms, and signally acknowledged by the President; if these facts are true of myself, then I may be well excused for proudly invoking them as an answer to the false and groundless imputations upon my duty and my honor as a citizen and a soldier.

What has been my history? First I served—then being a mere youth—in the Mexican war, throughout the resplendent campaign of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and was actively engaged in the several battles of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. I entered on that service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and was brevetted Captain for distinguished services in the battle of Molino del Rey, and as Major for like service in the battle at the City of Mexico.

Second—In February, 1861, I was ordered by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Holt, your Judge-Advocate, to proceed to Texas for the purpose of withdrawing as many of the troops of the United States as I could from that State, and thereby counteracting as far as possible the effect of the then recent, unexampled and base treachery of Gen. Twiggs. Amidst great difficulties and much personal peril, I succeeded in rescuing seven companies, in all five hundred men, and in posting two of them at Tortugas, two at Key West, and taking three to New-York. The whole duty was performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Department.

Third—In May, 1861, I was commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and in August a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and afterward served throughout the Peninsular campaigns under Maj.-Gen. McClellan; at the siege of Yorktown he constituted me director of the siege; in the battle of Hanover Court-House I commanded a corps, now the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, including all the regulars. In the battle of Gaines Mill, my command being about 27,000, I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, nine thousand men, a fact which tells the severity of the conflict. In the battle of Malvern Hill, a site selected by myself the day before the fearful and last struggle, with my own corps, which was joined by the commands of Sumner, Heintzelman and Couch, each of whom engaged in the fight, or cheerfully rendered me every assistance in their power, amounting in the aggregate to some eighteen thousand men. Through the skill and gallantry of my officers and the indomitable bravery of my troops, I succeeded in repulsing, and with slaughter unexampled in any modern battle, long-continued, desperate and most gallant assaults of from thirty to forty thousand of the enemy—evidently as brave soldiers as ever trod the battle-field.

For my services at Hanover Court-House I received the recommendations of my chief for Brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and the like recommendation for services at Gaines' Mills, the brevet of Major-General in the Regular Army; this recommendation is dated the 9th of July, 1862, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, July 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The energy, ability and good conduct displayed throughout the eventful period of this campaign, through which we have passed, by Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, deserves the marked notice of the Executive and the nation. From the very commencement, his unwearied assiduity in his various duties, the intelligent and efficacious assistance which he has rendered me under all circumstances, his skillful management of his command, on the march, in the siege, or on the field of battle, and his chivalric and soldierly bearing under fire, have combined to render him conspicuous among the many faithful and gallant spirits of this army. I respectfully, therefore, recommend that Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter receive the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army for the battle of Hanover Court-house, May 27, and the brevet of Major-General in the regular army for the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Postcript.—If there was another grade to add, I would ask it for the battle of Malvern Hill. The latter eclipses in its result any other engagement in the campaign, and too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Porter for his skill and gallantry on that occasion. If there be any vacancy among the General Officers in the Regular Army I ask one for him. I saw myself the disposition he made of his men, and the gallantry he displayed. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal observation. Would that the country had more General Officers like him.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

A True Copy. Major-General Commanding.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

Prior to the receipt by the Honorable Secretary of War of this letter, I had, unsolicited, been promoted by the President a Major General of Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular army.

May I not confidently refer to this testimonial as of itself a confutation of the calumnies with which reckless ignorance or interested malice have for months endeavored to fill the public ear.

Traitor to my country! When did treason so endeavor to maintain the authority of the Government?

Traitor to my country! When did treason so labor and peril life to rescue it from destruction?

Traitor to my country! Indifferent to the honor of its flag! Gratifying a supposed personal dislike, regardless of the safety and reputation of the men intrusted to my command, and who had followed me, and apparently with even increased confidence, through a terrific ordeal—through the fire of battles unparalleled in fierceness, fury and mortality.

Life—what is it to the soldier who is false to his flag and country? Life—what will be its value to the soldier with a flag dishonored, a country lost? May God avert such a calamity.

Who would wish to survive to witness the flag of his country trailed in the dust, its reputation and its power broken, the people separated into fragments, their fraternal affections converted into bitter hate, and the cause of constitutional freedom itself for ages if not forever extinguished?

If the charge had not assumed the solemn form that has been given to it, it would be received everywhere where my whole conduct is known, as ludicrous, false, or the creation of a morbid or distempered brain.

Without assuming to myself a purer patriotism than animates the soldiers of the Union